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INDIAN NOTES
AND MONOGRAPHS

EDITED BY F. W. HODGE

VOL. II



No. 7

A SERIES OF PUBLICA-
TIONS RELATING TO THE
AMERICAN ABORIGINES

NEW YORK CITY IN INDIAN
POSSESSION

BY

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON

NEW YORK

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

HEYE FOUNDATION

1920

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THIS series of INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS is devoted primarily to the publication of the results of studies by members of the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and is uniform with HISPANIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, published by the Hispanic Society of America, with which organization this Museum is in cordial coöperation.

NEW YORK CITY
IN INDIAN POSSESSION

BY
REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON



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NEW YORK CITY IN INDIAN POSSESSION

BY REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON

I. INTRODUCTION

 RECENT explorations undertaken by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, within the area of the City of New York, have brought to light some evidence in the form of objects and methods used by the native residents, which indicate an inter-relationship with exterior tribes.

As reference to existing publications evidence the lack of a reliable and complete map of the aboriginal possessions within the metropolitan area, it was thought that an analysis of the available information in the form of Indian deeds, Colonial charters, and other historical references, might defi-

nately determine the boundaries of possessions of the local chieftaincies, and aid in the determination of the tribal interrelationships in the territory around New York City, as these were found to exist on the advent of the white man. This study has established, as was anticipated, a fairly clear definition of the partition of ownership of the metropolitan area as it was gradually acquired from the natives by the Dutch and English invaders. A map has been prepared (pl. 1), showing the bounds of the ownership of the mainland, Long Island, and New Jersey tribes, by which the divisions of native property and the area of tribal occupancy become intelligible, and which tends to confirm the general connection of all the natives of the metropolitan area as Indians of Algonkian stock, divided into several tribal groups, which took form by their location around the waters of the district. Thus the Delaware tribe covered the western side of the bay and the Hudson, including part, at least, of Manhattan Island. The Matouack occupied the whole of Long Island, and the Mahikan the main-

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land, with its river-front on the Hudson and its shore-line along the Sound. These large divisions, at the time of the European incursion, had become subdivided into about twenty-nine local groups, controlled more or less by three special members of the groups—the Raritan on the Jersey side, the Montauk on Long Island, and the Weckquaesgeek, or Weckquaskeek, on the mainland. Over all of those on Long Island and the mainland stood the enforced domination of the Mohawk Iroquois, who, at some period anterior to our historical information, had overrun these tidewater natives and had compelled them, in a manner similar to the methods of civilized Europe, to pay tribute to their military superiority. The Dutch took advantage of this and hired the Mohawk in an agreement to defend them from the local tribes, providing the Mohawk with weapons and withholding them from the latter.

The Unami Delawares occupied all the New Jersey territory around the harbor and up to the Highlands, and were subdivided into eight chieftaincies.

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The Matouack occupied all of Long Island, and were divided into thirteen groups.

The Wappinger, who were part of the Mahikan confederacy, occupied the whole of Westchester and Putnam, and portions of Dutchess counties, with a part of southwestern Connecticut as far eastward as Fairfield, with the interior land extending back into the wild hill country some twenty miles, more or less. These Wappinger were divided into seven groups, of which the Weckquaesgeek were the foremost.

The map here presented, showing these territorial divisions, as indicated by the conveyances to white settlers, discloses the fact that the entire district in and around New York City was systematically occupied by the natives. Their stations (indicated by numbers, enclosed in circles, on the map) occupied all specially favorable sites along the water-fronts, and they had also established settlements in naturally suitable inland positions. We gain an impression of their rather orderly division of our city's favored lands and waters, and of an apparently fair distribution of the splendid local

opportunities for fishing, hunting, and farming. Their negotiations with white men show a well-understood control in outside affairs by certain leading groups. Thus, the Raritan subtribe led the Unami division, the Montauk led the Long Island chieftaincies, and the Weckquaesgeek those of the mainland. It would almost seem as if these leaders had been strategically selected by reason of their contiguity to outside tribes or hostile peoples.

There was some uncertainty as to precise boundaries, which appears in certain deeds. These rather naturally overlapped in interior or wild wooded territory, a result due probably as much to the greed of European buyers as to uncertainty on the part of the Indians, respecting the area to which they held title.

It sometimes occurred that several chieftaincies were represented by individual representatives taking part in a sale where some joint ownership apparently existed. This is now the only trace of such combined interests or relationships, and thus the names of the subscribers become of much

importance, though unfortunately the execrable phonetic expression of the Indian guttural sounds, which the Dutch scribes committed to writing, often preclude a precise comparison.

Considering that these Indians were men of like passions with ourselves, that in all probability they had among them their aggressive and unruly spirits, and, further, that their use of land was proportionate to the increase in numbers of the several divisions, it seems probable that the territorial occupancy found to be established in the seventeenth century may have been the result of a prior period of discussion, if not of conflict, and that the settlement of the metropolitan area had extended over a great length of time.

By their sales to Europeans of different nationalities these poor clansmen were unwittingly laying the foundation of the cosmopolitan population in the vast city that has grown up on the basis of the rugged settlements which they had wrested from wild nature. We may well bear in mind, in considering this transfer of land, as well as

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the after-relations of the two races, that the Indian system of land tenure was that of occupancy for the needs of a group, and that the narrow European point of view of private personal ownership of land was no doubt little comprehended by the native.

That their sales were by them often regarded as leases, or as easements for joint occupancy, is evidenced by their frequent complaint on finding that the transfer had resulted in their permanent expropriation. Their demands for a second or an additional payment after a lapse of years indicate a realization of the alienation of the rights of their children to a home and a livelihood, of which the superior ingenuity of the purchaser had deprived them. With such after-considerations, however, additional territory usually had to be conceded, so that the unfortunate natives found themselves ultimately compelled to abandon their homesites, their burying-grounds, their scanty paddocks, their choicest fishing stations, and to retire farther and farther into the wild uplands, there to begin again their struggle for a livelihood, in forests where the supply

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of wild game was becoming yearly less plentiful, and in places in which they were forced into contact with their traditional enemies. Such was the hard measure exacted by the white intruders, both Dutch and English, and for the wrongs thus inflicted they paid eventually in bloodshed and ruin.

The national jealousies of the white invaders, probably little comprehended by the natives, led to misunderstanding. We find wholesale purchases of vast tracts which were made by the advance agents of the English settlements or by the Dutch West India Company's officers, designed to defeat or to anticipate each other, and followed by re-sales of the same ground to others of another nationality. Of such was the sale in 1640 of the whole Sound shore from Norwalk bay to Hell Gate to the Dutch West India Company, followed by separate sales covering the same territory to English immigrants. Purchases of tracts of wholly unnecessary extent merely led to that continued occupancy of part of the territory by

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the natives of which the purchasers, as in the case of Staten Island, complained.

Early sales along the Sound shore included uncertain concessions of upland territory of "a day's walk," or "twenty miles into the wilderness," covering tracts long settled by related or neighboring Indians. Thus it became necessary in after years to obtain confirmatory deeds from interior chieftaincies, whose lands and possessions had been traded over their heads, with a new consideration of paltry pots and pans and a stingy string of seawant.

These confirmatory deeds, however, throw light on tribal relationships, as the occurrences of similar names of the Indians, parties to the sale, connect the ownership and relation of the groups and aid in the definition of the bounds of their home lands. The greatest number of tribal territories are fairly clearly determinable, but some contradictory statements are recorded as to the limits of the tracts owned or controlled by the Weckquaesgeek of Hudson river, the Siwanoy of the Sound shore, and the Tankiteke of Connecticut, and as to the real oc-

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	<p>cupancy of the important island of Manhattan. These, we may hope, are now elucidated herein, so far as the historical references permit.</p>
II	INDIAN NOTES

ABORIGINAL INTERRELATIONS

STOCK

TRIBE	SUBTRIBE
Delaware	Unami
Mahikan	Wappinger
Matouack	

THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY
 ALBONKIAN

LOCAL GROUP	LOCATION
ink • n anonck nec straw n nsack awawanc	Atlantic Highlands Raritan valley Passaic and Patterson West Highlands Bear Mountain Tappan Zee Jersey City district Manhattan
quaesgeek ik wank eem eke oy nger	Greenburgh Ossining Cortlandt Putnam county Fairfield, Conn. Sound shore Dutchess county
see way e pequa gue ecock uake et uug asset ogue ecock uk }	Kings county Newtown and Jamaica Merrick and Hempstead Huntington and South Oyster Bay Islip Flushing and North Shore Nesaquake to Northport Eastern half of Long Island

ABORIGINAL INTERRELATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY

STOCK: ALGONKIAN

TRIBE	SUBTRIBE	LOCAL GROUP	LOCATION
Delaware	Unami	Navasink Raritan Aquacanonck Waoranec Haverstraw Tappan Hackensack Reckgawawanc	Atlantic Highlands Raritan valley Passaic and Patterson West Highlands Bear Mountain Tappan Zee Jersey City district Manhattan
Mahikan	Wappinger	Weckquaesgeek Sintsink Kitchawank Nochpeem Tankiteke Siwanoy Wappinger	Greenburgh Ossining Cortlandt Putnam county Fairfield, Conn. Sound shore Dutchess county
Matouack		Canarsee Rockaway Merric Marsapequa Secatogue Matinecock Nesaquake Setauket Corchaug Manhasset Patchogue Shinnecock Montauk	Kings county Newtown and Jamaica Merrick and Hempstead Huntington and South Oyster Bay Islip Flushing and North Shore Nesaquake to Northport Eastern half of Long Island

II. THE NATIVE OWNERS OF MANHATTAN

THE paucity of historical information regarding the aborigines who occupied the Island of Manhattan seems remarkable, in view of its being the earliest point of contact between the white and red races in our vicinity. But the scanty records of the early settlers were concerned mainly with their own affairs, and but little interest was shown in the circumstances of "the savages," under which classification they were apt to group all their native neighbors. It has been only by the piecing together of isolated references, and a close analysis of the records of land purchases, that the actual bounds of territorial ownership around the metropolitan area, by the aborigines, have been determinable. Their tribal connection seems to have been misunderstood by the Dutch, who stupidly thought that they

could hire Indians of the same tribe and of close interrelation to kill each other at so many fathoms of wampum per head. The situation was complicated by interior conflicts in the two opposing races. The Hollanders' intrusion was resented by the English, who were settling to the north and south. The Algonkian natives had come into contact with the Iroquois confederacy, and the Mohawk had overcome their resistance and had established a conqueror's right to the payment of reparation in the form of an annual tribute. Each situation was eventually fatal to the aims of the nationalities involved. All the Hollanders' advantages over the Indians were absorbed by the English, and all the victories of the Mohawk weakened the resistance of their race to the intrusion of the white men and brought about their own ultimate destruction. Such are the revenges of events, and the results of wrong-doing to the third and fourth generation.

As we examine more closely the geographic positions of the natives in the metropolitan area, we gain a better idea of the situation

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in which the two races were striving, the one to gain a permanent foothold by fair means or foul, and to disperse a well-settled distribution of the land by the native population, the other to permit a temporary occupancy by the white man in order to secure his civilized implements, but in the expectation of afterward expropriating him. Thus the settlement which certain Indians permitted to take place on the lower end of Manhattan became of vital importance to the intruding race by its geographic situation, its central and secure position, and its easy means of access by water, north, south, and east. Once in possession of that defensible point, the white man could not be dislodged, and while his settlements elsewhere were more or less defenseless, and were destroyed at one time or other, the New Amsterdam site was never seriously threatened with extermination.

The purchase of the island by Minitit may have been as little understood by the natives with whom the assumed bargain was made, as many later transactions that ended in misunderstanding and misery.

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The Indian method of land tenure during its useful occupancy seems to have been totally different from the European conception of land as a commodity for permanent private possession. The consideration which was so diligently given by the Dutch and English adventurers to square with their European idea of a good title to a contract, could have appeared to the native as little more than their customary exchange of gifts on any friendly occasion of exchange of compliments, in which the Indian's habit was to impoverish himself rather than to be outdone in generosity.

Whether the particular Indians who were called in and who made the arrangement for Manhattan with Minuit had any more right to make such a sale than others, is open at least to doubt. The circumstances seem to indicate that their right was merely that of occupancy, and that the tribal title laid, at any rate in part, in other chieftaincies. From the fact that all the nearby islands in East river were owned by the Mareckawick group of the Canarsee, it seems probable that the southerly end of Manhattan may

also have been occupied by the Indians of Mareckawick (or Brooklyn), which was much nearer and more accessible than the upper part of the island itself, reached only by a long tramp through a forest trail, or a long cruise over tidal waters.

In the Harlem district, where the Reckgawawanc are known to have resided, the so-called sale of the island was later repudiated, and the natives so far justified their resistance to expropriation that a separate purchase of Harlem lands on the island had to be made from their chief Reckgawac at a later date. His chieftaincy, known as Reckgawawanc, was subordinate to the Weckquaesgeek of Dobbs Ferry, but it had distinct control and occupancy of the upper half of Manhattan, and of the westerly half of the Borough of the Bronx. The absence of any important residential station in the middle part of the island also coincides with the probability of its separate occupancy at each end, if not of its complete division between two chieftaincies. It is more likely that the station at "Naghtongh" (Corlears Hook) was a Mareckawick than a Reckga-

wawanc settlement, and the station at "Sapokanikan" (Greenwich) was known as a kind of landing and trading place of the Hackensack. The Canarsee also occupied Wards island, Blackwells island, and Governors island, and were thus in close proximity to Manhattan, and were near neighbors of the Reckgawawanc in Harlem, as well as of the Rockaway at Newtown and Astoria.

Similar divided occupancy is found in decided form in Staten Island, where the Raritan, Hackensack, and Canarsee jointly occupied its area, and even some of the Rockaway and Tappan had an interest. Such community of use of the territory was in keeping with a system of occupancy of land for its use. If a group or a family abandoned a site for a more favored position, perhaps on account of some fancied evil attending their residence, as actually took place with a large party of the Minisink in 1660, others moved in and made use of the place, probably without any complaints or hard feelings. It is likely that if such an exchange of occupancy was by agreement, an interchange of gifts would occur, corre-

sponding to the gifts accepted in 1626 from the white intruders. Whatever was the common practice, we can judge only by the after-effects of the so-called purchase of Manhattan, and the recorded facts show that not only did the Reckgawawanc of Harlem repudiate the inclusion of upper Manhattan in the deal, but that in 1670 natives hailing from Staten Island, where Canarsee Indians were then residing, registered a claim of part ownership in Manhattan. (In this connection it is significant that the name of Achipor, who in 1657 was the "sachem and warrior" of Hweghkongh, part of Staten Island, appears in the deed of Fordham to Archer, in the year 1669, among the Reckgawawanc who made the sale.)

These conclusions receive the strongest confirmation by the discoveries of objects in the exploration of the Inwood stations by Mr Alanson Skinner, of the Museum of the American Indian, Heyè Foundation, which were found to be of Delaware character, and point strongly not only to the origin but to the tribal relationship of the Reckgawawanc with the Unami of New Jersey.

THE RECKGAWAWANC.—The Reckgawawanc were neighbors of the Siwanoy in the district of Morrisania, but their closest relations were west of the Hudson. The chieftaincy evidently adopted this name from its sachem, Reckgawac, who in 1639 was a party to the important sale of Ranachqua, or Morrisania [6],* in the Borough of the Bronx, to Jonas Bronck. Rechewac took part in the sale of Cromwells creek, or "Mentipathe," in 1668, and finally conveyed his own old-time haunt of Rechewa's point to Dr de la Montagne in 1669. At this time he was in hiding in the country of the Tappan, across the Hudson, having escaped the murderous raid of the Mohawk. Rechewac also joined with Tackereu in the sale of the Keskeskick or Fordham range of hills in 1639, but when a confirmatory deed was arranged in 1669, Reckgawac was not included. Reckgawac's sale of Harlem land is the only record connecting his chieftaincy with actual ownership on the Island of Manhattan; hence the whole island

* The numbers in brackets refer to the locations on the map (pl. i).

is not to be assumed to have been a Reck-gawawanc possession, for it is quite as likely that the settlements in its southern part consisted of natives from Long Island and New Jersey.

The settlement of this chieftaincy at Yorkville, at Harlem, on Washington Heights, and at Inwood, as well as on the island of Kingsbridge, seems quite definite. They also occupied the Nipnichsen station [17] on Spuyten Duyvil hill, with part of the site of the city of Yonkers, and their sales of Keskeskick and Ranachqua covered Van Cortlandt park and the whole of the west Bronx and Morrisania, to West Farms, and probably to Bronx river.

That they were closely connected with and probably controlled by the Weckquaesgeek is reasonable to suppose, but as their names do not appear in their neighbors' conveyances, we must assume their lands to have been independent holdings, the boundary between the two being within the township of Yonkers. Their subordinate relation to the Weckquaesgeek is shown by the appearance of Sesekemus, chief sachem

of that chieftaincy for the Reckgawawanc in the peace of 1645.

The Reckgawawanc of Manhattan Island somehow escaped the massacre of the Weckquaesgeek by Kieft at Corlears hook in 1643, for we find some of their chiefs, such as Reckgawac and Tackerew, taking part in other Bronx sales up to 1669, when they were driven away to a refuge among the Tappan by the war-parties of the Mohawk. So it was not until that year that Reckgawac finally disposed of his home-land on Manhattan, which was situated on East river at 105th street.

Their stations on Washington Heights [14], at Inwood [15], at Spuyten Duyvil [16], and Kingsbridge [18], were probably occupied until that time, and in 1676 a party of eighteen or twenty (classified as Weckquaesgeek) visited the governor and made a demand to be permitted to use their old planting grounds at Inwood, which permission was accorded; but we find that their claims to the upper part of the island were not finally quieted until 1715, when, by special tax the freeholders of New Harlem

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raised a fund with which Mr Van Cortlandt was authorized to make a settlement with the survivors of the group. Their last sale of their home-land took place in 1701, when the remnant of the tribe was represented by Karacapacomont, a squaw, and her son Nemeran. In the deed was joined Claus, the Wildman, an individual who appeared as an interpreter or witness in several prior deeds.

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III. THE MAHIKAN OF THE MAIN- LAND, EAST OF HUDSON RIVER

THE TANKITEKE.—In deciding the position of the Tankiteke, we find that Ruttenber incorrectly places the chieftaincy as owners of the tracts called Toquam and Shippan, the modern Greenwich and Stamford, Conn., while Bolton says they resided in the “rear of Sing Sing,” which erroneous statement was derived from O’Callaghan. The *Handbook of American Indians* correctly places this chieftaincy in Fairfield county (Connecticut), and partly in Westchester county. This will be found to be the case by examination of the several deeds and references of the period, and by a study of the topography of the areas described. The first Indian grant or sale of Sound-shore territory was that of the Siwanoy to the Dutch West India Company in April, 1640, and it extended from the mouth of Norwalk river

on the east to the boundaries of Bronck's settlement at Morrisania, purchased the year before. English settlers coming from New Haven within a few months later purchased from the Indians of Norwalk [33], first, the tract between Norwalk and Saugatuck rivers extending east of Norwalk, and, secondly, a tract lying west of Norwalk river as far as the "Five-mile" or Rowatan river. The latter thus intrenched on the Dutch purchase, but probably with good reason, for the latter should have been bounded by Five-mile river, where the Siwanoy chieftaincy's ownership terminated.

The sachem of Norwalk who made these sales in 1640 was Tokaneke, and as small chieftaincies generally adopted their chief sachem's name, we can find here the origin and probably the seat of the Tankiteke. These two tracts east of Five-mile river, and extending to Saugatuck [34], were sold by Indians of entirely different names to those in the conveyances of the evident Siwanoy territory west of that river. These sales by the Tankiteke extended "a day's walk" into the country, which may be as-

sumed to have been fully twenty miles. It seems, therefore, that the location of the Tankiteke was west of Five-mile river, that it extended at least as far east as Saugatuck in Fairfield county, and fully twenty miles into the interior. Some confirmation of this extent of the Tankiteke territory appears in one of the terms of the peace of 1644, when it was agreed by the chieftains then assembled "to deliver up Pacham, the chief of the Tankiteke." The 1660 map of the region indicates the "Pachami" as inhabiting an indefinite territory in Westchester county. If the Pachami, therefore, were part of the Tankiteke, they were probably that portion of the group which occupied the wild interior country around Ridgefield, Danbury, North Salem, and Carmel, and thus were in close contact with the Nochpeem of Putnam county and the Kitchawank of Cortlandt, whose chieftains agreed to the surrender of Pacham.

THE SIWANUY.—This chieftaincy covered one of the largest tracts of the Wappinger. Their original sale to the Dutch West India Company included the entire Sound-shore

from Norwalk to Hell Gate. This rather exceeded their rights, at both ends, since the evidence of later conveyances indicates that their actual occupancy was confined between Five-mile river on the east and the Bronx on the west. Their interior holdings likewise ran rather indefinitely some eighteen miles northward from Stamford, bringing them into contact with the Kitchawank and the Weckquaesgeek.

The slaughter by Underhill in 1644 of that hapless collection of natives at the bark-house village in Poundridge, which was known as Petuguepaen [44] or Nani-chiestawack (Bolton's Westchester, 3d ed., vol. 1, p. 7), wiped out from five to seven hundred of the "tribe of the Siwanoy," and doubtless greatly reduced their numbers and influence. In the peace that followed, "the Wappings of Stamford" were represented by sachems of other chieftaincies.

The most easterly tract owned by this chieftaincy seems to have been known as "Roaton," covering the space between Five-mile river on the east and Noroton river on

the west. Its sachem was Piamakin, who signed the deed for its sale in 1651.

In 1645 the deed to the eastern part of Stamford [32], a tract lying on the western side of Noroton river, had been executed also by Piamakin, "sagamore of Roaton," claiming to be owner of all land between Five-mile river and Pine brook, which thus brought his territory to the present Stamford. When, in the year 1701, a settlement for the uplands in Poundridge and Lewisboro was made by the township of Stamford, its representatives agreed that their purchase had been bounded on the east by Five-mile river. These two sales included interior territory which many years later was found to be controlled by a remnant of the tribe then led by the chief Katonah, and it became necessary as late as 1708 to get from him a confirmatory deed to the Stamford purchase, which included lands north of Bedford and extended through Lewisboro to Connecticut.

These two sales had been preceded by the conveyance of the large Siwanoy tract next abutting on the west, and known as

Toquam and Rippowams (comprising the modern townships of Greenwich and Stamford, part of North Castle, Poundridge, and Bedford), which was made in the year 1640 by the chiefs Ponus of Toquam and Wassusue of Shippam [31]. The concession extended sixteen miles into the interior, with permission to graze cattle two miles farther in the woods.

The grant encroached, as did the two previous sales, on lands controlled by the chief Katonah, and it was found necessary, in 1700 and 1701, to purchase conveyances from him and others, confirming the title to these far-inland tracts, thus affording indications that the territory was recognized as Siwanoy. The land involved in this very large sale extended a width of eight miles along the coast of the Sound, taking in most of the townships of Greenwich, Stamford, New Canaan, the eastern part of North Castle, Poundridge, and all of Bedford.

The western boundary of the tract was evidently Byram river, abutting on the next sale by the Siwanoy.

Siwanoy Sales.—In 1660, Shonarocke, the

sachem of Poningo (the present Rye [29]) sold the island of Manursing and the shore-front between Byram river and Blind river, and the following year disposed of the promontory between Blind river and Mamaroneck river, the latter including the inland territory for sixteen miles. These sales covered not only the townships of Rye and part of Harrison, but extended far into the possessions of other chieftains in North Castle and even into New Castle. The authority of Shonarocke was extensive, as we find by his appearance in the sale of West Farms in 1663. In these sales he was joined by other Indians named Cokow and Aranaque, and in an additional deed of 1661 the former was associated with Maramaking, or Lame Will, a sachem who controlled the upland territory in Harrison.

The purchase of the interior territory was confirmed in other deeds by the sachem Patthunk, who was the successor of Shonarocke, and was joined in these deeds by his wife, son, and daughter. Patthunk's authority and possessions are found to have included Scarsdale, White Plains, Rye Pond,

and North Castle, extending inland as far as the township of New Castle, in the sale of which he joined in 1696 with the chiefs Wampus, Serinqua, and Coharnus.

The next Siwanoy sale was of far-reaching character, and it was also of importance in linking the evidences of Siwanoy ownership. It comprised the township of Mamaroneck which was sold to John Richbell in 1666 by Wompoqueum, Cokoe, and others. Cokoe, or "The Owl," was the Poningo brave who had taken part in the sale of Rye in 1660 and Harrison in 1661, and thus connects the tribal ownership of the two tracts. The purchaser died, and his widow later sold her rights to Col. Caleb Heathcote, the English administrator, who proceeded to secure confirmations for the interior territory included in the purchase from Indians resident on the inland tracts adjoining. In this manner he secured conveyances covering the areas of White Plains in 1683, of North Castle (West Side) in 1696 and again in 1701, of New Castle in 1696, and of Scarsdale in 1701. These deeds have some significance in establishing the tribal relationship with

the owners of all this inland territory, and from the fact that they were given by the chiefs named above associated with Patt-hunk, and as confirmations of Siwanoy sales, and were not made to the much nearer Weckquaesgeek concessionnaire, Philipse, just across Bronx river, it seems that the relation of the Indians who owned these interior tracts was to the Siwanoy.

Thus the conveyance in 1683 of the tract known as White Plains included the name of Patthunk, the sachem who, with his squaw and sons, twelve years later sold the Harrison area.

The deed for Scarsdale, as late as 1701, was signed by the same chief, with the chief Coharnus, and both of these joined in 1696 with Wampus, who was the sachem of New Castle, in selling that remote tract to Colonel Heathcote. In this latter deed the squaws of Patthunk and of Coharnus took part, perhaps indicating that it was their home which was being sold away.

New Rochelle and Pelham were Siwanoy localities. The principal native station in the former appears to have been Shippa

[26], now Davenport's Neck, on which they maintained a residence until 1746.

At Pelham Neck [23] there was another settlement, and scattered stations along the shore, such as on Hunters island [25], were favorite fishing places, visited in summer by friendly parties of the Weckquaesgeek. Into the Pelham district there came in 1642, without any warrant of purchase or agreement by the natives, a party of refugees from New England, headed by Mrs Ann Hutchinson, who established themselves in Pelham at the Split Rock [22] and were followed at a short interval by a larger party headed by Throckmorton, or Throgmorton, to the latter of whom the Dutch authorities gave written permission to settle in Westchester township. This permission was founded on the Dutch West India Company's general purchase of 1640, already entirely ignored by the Siwanoy in their dealings with English adventurers. The local natives, doubtless perfectly well aware of this situation, expected some arrangement or compensation for this incursion, and in the case of Mrs Hutchinson, who had no

authority whatever for her squatting on Pelham land, there could be no other result expected than the resentment of the local natives. Their leader was an active brave of the name of Wampage, who must have been a young man at the time, as we find him in 1703 signing away land in the Cross river district, to which he, with the remnant of his tribe, had been driven by that time. The natives took peaceful means of urging the Hutchinsons to quit, twice taking up the tools of the workmen building their house, putting them in the workmen's arms, and signing to them to leave, but without avail. The same course of misappropriation was going on upon Throgs Neck [12] and Clason point [8], at both of which localities considerable numbers of the natives were stationed. Small wonder, then, that the natives, aroused by the robbery of their home-lands, turned upon the intruders, and in September 1643, murdered Ann Hutchinson and her family, with others of the Throckmorton party. Wampage is said to have killed the lady with his own hands, and to have adopted as his name thereafter

the title "Annhook." In this way the neck of Pelham came to be described as Ann Hook's neck.

Eleven years after this occurrence, Thomas Pell concluded an agreement with the sachems Maminepoe, Annhook (alias Wampage), and five others, for the entire tract covering New Rochelle, Pelham, Eastchester, and most of Westchester. The tract commenced at the bounds of the Mamaroneck purchase, and extended back about eight miles to Bronx river, which it followed down to the Sound at Hunts point. In this sale the natives are said to have reserved certain of their fishing privileges. Pell maintained his rights of purchase until the Dutch government was superseded by the English, and then obtained confirmatory grants by the Indians of Westchester, headed by Maminepoe and Annhook. The latter took part in 1682 and 1684 in Weckquaesgeek deeds for territory within that chieftaincy, to which he had probably removed, and, as previously stated, we last hear of him in 1703 when he joined with Chief Katonah in the sale of land north of Bed-

ford, which was probably his last resort. The reference to his burial on Pelham neck, by Bolton, is therefore probably erroneous.

The Eastchester tract was also settled by Siwanoy Indians, under the sachemship of Gramatan, and in its confirmatory deed we find Annhook of Pelham joined with an associate known as "Porrige," who in 1695 was one of the sellers of the Harrison tract, and in 1705 he joined with the Patthunk family in the sale of the village-site at Rye pond in North Castle, where he had probably retired.

Lastly we come to the West Farms and Hunts Point deed of 1663, which is signed, as already mentioned, by Shonarocke, sachem of Rye. This property extended beyond Bronx river, which in the uplands was the eastern boundary of the Siwanoy lands. The tract included in the sale extended westwardly to a brook called "Sackwrahung," and thus encroached on Reckgawawanc territory. We thus find two of the Reckgawawanc who owned land in Harlem taking part in this sale, one being Tackerew, the sachem of Fordham. The western

boundary of this deal was disputed at a later date by Lewis Morris, who said that the name of the brook by which it was bounded at the northwest should have been "Wigwam brook," at Barretto point, and he ultimately established his contention and extended his manor to that point.

We thus trace the territory of the great chieftaincy of the Siwanoy from Five-mile river on the east to Hunts point on the west, and from this shore-line inland, bounded west by Bronx river as far as Croton river.

In the far uplands we find their tribal relations under Seringoe occupying and owning North Castle, and, under Wampus, settled in New Castle, and having some connection with Katonah and his community in the wild hills and woodlands of Upper Bedford and North Salem, in which the remnants of the once powerful and numerous chieftaincy found a last refuge.

THE WECKQUAESGEEK.—The extent of the actual Weckquaesgeek territory seems to have been the present townships of Yonkers, Greenburgh, and Mount Pleasant, including Dobbs Ferry at which their principal

station of Weckquaesgeek [36] was situated, and Alipconck or Tarrytown [37], another of their riverside villages.

Their eastward boundary extended along Bronx river almost to its source near Pleasantville, and above Tarrytown it was bounded west by the Pocantico, thus touching the territory of the Sintsink and the hilly woodlands of the chief Wampus. These lands were all sold to Frederick Philipse, whose domain ultimately included almost the whole Weckquaesgeek territory. In one of their deeds of 1684, when Goharius was sachem, there occurs the name of "Enhoak," the ubiquitous Wampage of Pelham, the only connection of a Siwanoy with their transactions.

The Weckquaesgeek were the most aggressive of the chieftaincies on the eastern side of the Hudson. They appeared in much of the controversy and in most of the armed conflict with the Dutch. They led the raids on the settlements, and it was the misdoings of certain individuals of their group or the Hackensack that brought about most of the friction between the white and

red races in Manhattan. Their geographic position may have contributed to their dominance, since their territory afforded easy access to most of the other members of the Wappinger confederacy. By interior paths they could reach all the members of that group. This may account for their self-assertion in claiming territorial rights in the interior of Westchester county, and their dominance of the Reckgawawanc and perhaps of some of the Siwanoy. Their claim to Wykagyl, the tract leading down through White Plains, Scarsdale, and New Rochelle, to the Sound, is later described and found wanting.

Their neighbors seem to have come to them for counsel. At the mouth of Nepe-rah [20] river was a great rock called Sigghes, or Meggeckessouw. To this place the natives of other tribes came for conference and discussion. The great sachem from the Minqua (or Andaste), from the Susquehanna, accompanied by the sachem of Hackensack, asked for transportation to the Great Rock in 1660 when they sought peace with the white men. It was the

“Wickerscreek” who were sought in 1676 to ascertain the Indian intentions as regards King Philip. It was the Weckquaesgeek against whom Kieft directed his murderous action when they had been driven by their enemies, the Mohawk, to take shelter near the white settlement. Caught between the two fires of red and white vengeance, the Weckquaesgeek were decimated, and the survivors probably retired to the hill country at the north. We find Wessecanoe, their sachem, taking part in sales in Ossining in 1688, and perhaps, as Weskhewen, in North Cortlandt the same year. Probably the remnant of the tribe took refuge in that region, or fled with their neighbors, the Reckgawawanc, to the mountain fastnesses of the Tappan.

At the conference with the Dutch director in 1649, Pennekeek, “the Chief behind the Col,” said that the Raritanoos were living formerly at Weckquaesgeek. This rather enigmatic statement may have been ancient history, but probably has some bearing on the Delaware origin of the Westchester tribe.

The Weckquaesgeek claim.—This brings us to the point at which the Weckquaesgeek of the Hudson seem to have attempted to establish title to a tract cutting into the Siwanoy territory.

The Weckquaesgeek, whose principal station was the present Dobbs Ferry [36], were probably related to some of the natives living in contiguous territory in the interior of the county of Westchester, such as those headed by chief Wampus of Armonck; but that they had any real title to the interior of the county or to any part of the Sound shore line is very doubtful. It would seem that in setting up such a claim as they did, as a warrant for a sale, they were playing the game of the wily Hollanders, who were seeking some means of blocking the advance of English settlements by purchases of the Siwanoy, along the shore of the Sound.

In the *New York Colonial Documents* (vol. XIII, p. 24) is a full copy of the Weckquaesgeek deed of 14 July, 1649, for this territory, which is described as "Westchester County, Eastern Half." The same document was copied into Bolton's *History of*

Westchester County (3d ed., vol. I, p. 265), but with some errors, and with one most important omission of a reference to Greenwich as the eastern boundary of the tract involved. The deed was again copied by Valentine in the *Manual*, in which another misspelling occurred of the important word Weckquaesgeek as "Ubi-quaes," with other errors.

The tract described in this conveyance cut clear through from Greenburgh to the Sound, between the Seweyrut or Byram river, and a "kill called Kechkawes," which is Myannis river. This territory included in great part the "Rippowam" tract sold nine years before by Ponus and Wascussue to the settlers of Stamford.

The wily natives in this conveyance agreed to part with only the eastern half of this tract. "This land between the two kils runs to the middle of the woods between the North and East rivers," or to some point in the North Castle region, as the sources of the two rivers are only about half a mile apart at Byram and Cohamong ponds. "So," proceeds the deed, "that the westerly

half remains to the abovesaid proprietors, and the other easterly half is divided from it by a line drawn North and South through the centre of the wood." Such a line would be near the western boundary of Bedford.

This claim and sale of the Weckquaesgeek chieftains is thus found to have embraced not only the Siwanoy territory of Greenwich, but the interior area of the chieftaincies of Serrinqua and Wampus, Patthunk and Lame Will, all of whom later sold their lands in conjunction with the Siwanoy and to their assignees.

It is possible, of course, that the sale was intended to include only the upland region in North Castle, but that also appears to have been possessed by Indians whose sales were made in confirmation of Siwanoy sales. It looks as if the Weckquaesgeek were "putting over" a sale to the Dutch of territory they did not really occupy, but which they assumed they could control, and that the transaction was an effort on the part of the Dutch to get a title to lands already sold by the resident Siwanoy to English purchasers.

In 1671 certain of the "Wickerscreek," as they were then known, came to the English governor and again offered a sale of the same tract, and then asserted that the possessions of their chieftaincy extended westward as far as Harlem river from the Manussing, and from "Richbell's Crosse at Mamaroneck" across the county to "Wyckerscreeke." They were told that part of this had been bought and paid for in 1649. They admitted this fact when confronted with the deed, but held out for payment for the rest of the lands claimed in that document. They asked for three hundred fathoms of wampum, and a quantity of goods, but no further attention was given to their demands, and their claim was evidently regarded as unfounded.

THE SINTSINK.—The Sintsink controlled a relatively small tract on the Hudson, including North Tarrytown, Briarcliff Manor, and Ossining [38], to the mouth of Croton river. We have only one of their sales to observe, in which, however, we find the name of Wampus, chief of the Chappaqua or New Castle district. This sale probably

overlapped some part of his possessions or claims, and brought him into the deal. The land north of the present township of New Castle, enclosed by the Croton, may have been debatable territory, for it lay below the river, which was a natural boundary of the Kitchawank, yet it was not included in Wampus' sale of Chappesqua, when in 1696 he joined with Patthunk in its transfer to Colonel Heathcote, the Mamaroneck landlord.

THE KITCHAWANK.—The Kitchawank possessions on the Hudson extended from Senasqua, or Croton point [41], their principal fortified station commanding the passage of the river, as far as Sackhoes or Peekskill [42], another of their places of residence. In some irregular way their territory extended back some twenty miles or more into Connecticut. Its northern boundary was finally straightened to the present boundary of Putnam county.

On the south they owned as far as Croton river, where they had a settlement from which they took their name [40]; but somehow or other Cortlandt and Yorktown

townships managed to include a triangular tract from Quaker bridge to Croton dam on the south side of that river. Their river-front had three sachemships, at Senasqua, Meahagh or Verplanck's point, and the Sachus or Peekskill region. In several sales, which, however, did not take place until 1682-85, they parted with their ownership of those tracts, led by Sirham, the sachem of Sachus. In one deed of 1685 we find the name of Shapham, who in 1683 had joined with Chief Patthunk in the sale of White Plains, and may have removed thence to reside with the Kitchawank.

In 1699 this chieftaincy parted with its last possessions in the interior part of their tract, executing a deed to the whole of Yorktown, Somers, and North Salem. Their sachem was recorded as "Sackima Wicker" (Wikam), or "a sachem's house." This may be another form of Siecham or Sickham, a name which appeared in the other deeds above referred to. To the last sale the names of no fewer than twenty-four natives are appended, seven being squaws and two of their children, indicating

the consent of the survivors of the tribe to the sale of their last remaining home-site.

THE NOCHPEEM.—North of the Kitchawank, in the wild mountain region of Putnam county, resided their neighbors, the Nochpeem chieftaincy, of whom there is little recorded.

THE WAPPINGER.—This chieftaincy was situated in Dutchess county, bearing the tribal name, and exercising some form of control in such matters as peace and war. Little record is available of its contact with the white man in the metropolitan district, as their ties were to the northward.

IV. THE NATIVE OWNERS OF LONG ISLAND

THE western part of Long Island was known by the native term "Seawanhacky" (*siwan*, wampum; *aki*, place of), indicating a place of shell beads, and evidently a very fertile field for the acquisition of those shells which were especially suited to the manufacture of wampum or seawant, the Indian medium of exchange value. The possession or occupancy of this island was shared by thirteen chieftaincies, all of Algonkian stock, known collectively as Matouack, of which the most prominent was the Montauk. Thus the island itself was frequently referred to in early records by this name in some distorted form.

The Montauk, which were the ruling group, were established at the present Montauk, and with the Shinnecock, Patchogue, Manhasset, Corchaug, and Setauket chief-

taincies were resident beyond the metropolitan area, which is dealt with in this publication. Seven groups occupied the eastern end of the island, and thus completed the circle which surrounded the little white settlement on Manhattan. The Dutch West India Company made a wholesale "purchase" of "all the lands lying on Long Island within the bounds of New Netherland," from a chieftain or sachem named Pensawits.

THE CANARSEE.—The Canarsee, who seem, through their archeological remains, to be related to the Delaware subtribes, rather than to those of eastern Long Island or Westchester, occupied the western extremity of Long Island, owning the area to the west of the present county of Kings, and their jurisdiction extended eastward to "Yemacah," the present Jamaica. Included within this territory was the group or family of Mareykawick, occupying a village on the site of Brooklyn, over which, in 1645, Maganwetinnenim ruled as sachem. Their business of fishing and oystering extended up East river to Blackwells

and Wards islands, and in 1637 their rights thereon were sold by their sachems, Seyseys and Numers, to Director Van Twiller. Canarsee Indians also owned "Pagganck" (Governors island), the name indicating an island covered with nut trees, and this they sold in 1637, the deed being executed by Cacapeteyno, chief of Canarsee, and Pewihas, who were also owners of land at Wallabout, sold by them in behalf of the community the same year. This island being so close to Manhattan, it is quite likely that they occupied also the lower end of the island, and may well have been those who were called in by Peter Minuit as its ostensible owners, when in 1626 he conducted the purchase of the island.

The broad meadows of the Flatland district at an early date attracted the attention of the Dutch settlers, and as early as 1636, Van Corlaer and Van Twiller purchased of the same Canarsee Indians the tract called "Kestateuw," being the center of the level grass-lands. In 1638 there was another sale, of Bushwick, a tract extending from the Wallabout basin to Newton creek,

by the chiefs of their village at Flatlands, Kakapoteyno, Menqueruan, and Suwiran.

On the point of land now known as Fort Hamilton, on the eastern side of the Narrows, the subchieftaincy of "Nayack" was domiciled, of which in 1649 Meijeterma was sachem. These people sold all their possessions in 1652, and agreed to remove immediately "and never return to live" again in the limits of the district. They evidently removed to and became part proprietors of Staten Island, and from its close proximity it is probable that this group may have settled for a few years on the eastern side of the island, perhaps at the Great Kills. It is, however, to be noted that there are no remains of extensive Indian settlements on any part of the eastern shore of Staten Island, but only meager traces of temporary occupancy. One of the chiefs of Nayack at that time was Saisen, perhaps the Seyseys of the sale of Wards and Blackwells islands; and another was Mateno, who later became chief of Staten Island, and as such took part in the sale by

the Nesaquake of the southern shore of the outer bay, to settlers of Gravesend.

There was a tract of land at Halletts point (Long Island City), near Wards and Blackwells islands, which was sold by natives who gave their residence as at a place called "Shawcopshee" on Staten Island. The name indicates "a midway haven," and may have applied to the Great Kills which are halfway along the eastern side of Staten Island.

Included also in the possessions of the Canarsee was Mannahanning, the present famous Coney island, sold in 1654 by Chief Guttaquoh as owner. "Equendito," or Barren island, at the mouth of Jamaica bay, was another Canarsee possession sold in 1664 by Wawmatt-Tappa and Kackawashe.

The Canarsee sold New Utrecht and Mareykawick (the old Brooklyn) in 1670, and then probably concentrated at and continued to occupy their principal village-sites at Canarsee [51] and at Ryder's pond or Gerritsen basin [50] near the Sheepshead race-track, which by agreement in 1665 had

been fenced in as a reserve and for the protection of their crops.

THE ROCKAWAY.—The Rockaway chieftaincy stretched diagonally across the island from Maspeth to Rockaway, and its territory included all of the modern township of Newtown, the southern part of Hempstead, the region round Rockville Center, and the ocean front of Far Rockaway. They doubtless had a number of stations, of which their Maspeth village was at the head of "Mespachtes," or Newtown creek, and another, probably the principal village Rechquaakie, at Near Rockaway [56], the present Rockville Center. Individual members of the Rockaway appear to have had some interest in Staten Island with the other chieftaincies owning that much-divided tract, for in 1670 a Rockaway called Orasguy was named as one of the five original proprietors. The Rockaway territory was largely disposed of by an immense sale of land extending from Hempstead to Rockaway inlet, in 1685, by Pamas, the then sagamore, and others.

THE MERRIC.—The Merric, or Meroke,

group occupied the southern shore, east of the Rockaway, with the upland to the middle of the island as far west as the western boundary of the later township of Oyster Bay. Their tract included part of the town of Hempstead, which was purchased of them, and their principal station lay around the present Merrick [57], at Hicks neck, and other nearby necks extending into the sea.

THE MARSAPQUA.—On the east of the Merric territory the Marsapequa covered the southern part of the township of Oyster Bay, and the township of Huntington to the bounds of Islip. They had an important fortified station at the promontory known to the Colonists as “Fort Neck,” or to the Indians as Corchaug [64], the present “Cutchogue.” This was one of four such defensible positions along the seacoast, and around two palisaded enclosures of about half an acre the village-site of the chieftaincy was spread. The place was attacked in 1647 by an armed force of eighty men under the Dutch, who killed about one hundred and twenty Indians.

Their sachem, Mecohgawodt, in 1639 ceded all the territory between the Rockaway and Secatogue chieftaincies to the Dutch West India Company, this including the Merric tract and indicating that the Merric were a subordinate group.

At that period the Marsapequa were numerous, for on the occasion of a visit in 1643, De Vries says that they found the chief (who had but one eye) "and two or three hundred Indians, and about thirty houses."

THE SECATOGUE.—The Secatogue chieftancy adjoined the Marsapequa on the east, and occupied the tract from the western boundary-line of the township of Islip, at the Connectquot river, as far east as Patchogue, and from the shore of Great South bay inland to the middle of the island, probably along the Comas hills to Lake Ronkonkoma.

THE MATINECOCK. — The Matinecock chieftancy occupied the northern part of the island from the eastern side of the Rockaway at Newtown to Nesaquake river, a territory which includes the modern residential developments and homes of the

North Shore. Along this favored shoreline, with its deeply indented bays and wooded lands, the Matinecock had a number of stations, at Flushing [53], Glen Cove [59], Dosoris [60], and Matinecock [61], and in 1645 at Nisinchqueghacky [62] on the Nissequogue or Nesaquake river. The present Cow bay [58], known to the Indians as Sint Sinck, "the stony place," noted for its gravel beds, was sold by its chief in 1639.

In 1644, Ganwarowe, "sachem of Matineconck," represented the adjoining villages of Matinnekonck, Marospine, and Siketenhacky, of which the first [probably 61] was on one of the headlands of the north shore. By 1650 the tribe must have become reduced in numbers, for Van Tienhoven, the secretary of the Colony, reported that it comprised then only about thirty families, and that "great numbers of Indian plantations now lie waste and vacant." Their great territory between Hempstead and Oyster Bay was sold in 1653, and in 1654 Ratiocan, sagamore, sold the neck of land between Cow Harbor and Oyster Bay, one of their last remaining possessions.

THE NESAQUAKE.—The Nesaquake, sometimes known as Missaquogue, was the chieftaincy occupying the neighboring territory on the east of the Matinecock, of which it is probable they were a subchieftaincy.

In 1650 Naseconseke sold all land east of Nesaquake river to Memenusack river, the present Brookhaven. This deed was executed by Naseconseke as the sachem of Nesaquake, and by the sachem Wegatus, among other signatures being that of Ooninecus. Three years later the same territory, extending as far as the river Oxeatkontuck, or Northport, was conveyed by the Matinecock chief Rascodan and twenty-three others, among whom we find Onamicus, the Nesaquake.

V. THE UNAMI DELAWARES, WEST
OF HUDSON RIVER

On the western side of the Hudson, and around the inner and outer bay of New York, the metropolitan area was occupied by six chieftaincies of the Unami. These Delawares were evidently on neighborly terms with their tribal relations across the Mahikanittuk, for we find them acting in unison on certain occasions and also affording a refuge to some of those who were forced to abandon their homes. Thus; in 1643, Oratamin, sachem of the Hackensack, was commissioned to represent the Reckgawawanc, the Sintsink, and the Kitchawank, in concluding peace with the Dutch.

THE WAORANEC.—In the region of the Highlands, across the river from the Nochpeem, the Waoranec territory was bounded south probably by Senkapogh or Poplopen creek at Fort Montgomery.

THE HAVERSTRAW.—The riverside tract

extending down to about Rockland lake was the home of the Rumachenanck, or Haverstraw chieftaincy. Their chief in 1660 was "Rumachenanck alias Haverstroo," and in 1664, when he was succeeded by Sessegghout, the latter was described as "Chief of Rewechnough or Haverstraw." Their sale in 1666 comprised only the river-front of Haverstraw, but that would not necessarily define the limit of their occupancy in the contiguous mountain region.

THE TAPPAN.—The neighbors of the Haverstraw to the south were the Tappan, a live and active community, whose lands faced those of the Weckquaesgeek, with whom they must have been much in contact. Their river-front extended certainly over the Tappan Zee, or from Rockland south to Tappan, but probably reached as far south along the palisades as the boundary of the township of Hackensack, opposite Yonkers, and inland to Passaic river, where it met the territory of the Aquacanonck, another chieftaincy of the Unami, closely related to them.

THE HACKENSACK.—South of the Tappan resided the Hackensack, a numerous as well as warlike group, whose position on the river, facing the white settlement of Manhattan, brought them into close contact with the Dutch. They occupied the riverside area of our present Hackensack, Weehawken, Hoboken, Jersey City, and Bayonne, with the northern part of Staten Island, and inland their territory extended over Newark probably to Passaic river. They appear to have been quite closely related to the Tappan, who shared, or claimed to share, in their lands as far south as Staten Island. With the Raritan, their brothers, they were frequently at blows with the Dutch.

THE RARITAN.—The Raritan chieftaincy was a warlike and powerful group, known sometimes as Sanhikan, occupying the valley of Raritan river far back into the interior hill country. It is said that they comprised a score of subchieftaincies, and were divided, as in other cases, under the control of two head sachems. Their water frontage comprised the territory from

Newark to South Amboy, along Arthur Kill, or "Col," so often referred to in Dutch records. They doubtless occupied the southern part of Staten Island, and theirs was the large and long-settled station of Tottenville [83] in which George H. Pepper found the burials of warriors killed with bone-pointed arrows. Their constant troubles with the white men led to the sale of their river territory, and in 1641 they removed in great part to the Kittatinny mountains, and after several later transfers their descendants found their way to Wisconsin in 1824. Of their share of Staten Island the story is told later.

THE NAVASINK.—South of the outer bay lay the lands of the Navasink, which extended from the southern side of Raritan river to Sandy Hook, and down the Navasink to "Rumsingh." When this territory was sold to the Dutch authorities, in 1660, it was described as three tracts: Arrow-sinck, Potpocka, and Narowatkongh. In 1664 the inhabitants of Gravesend were authorized by the English governor, Nicolls, to buy from the Navasink the entire tract

from "Pontopecke," or Sandy Hook, to sand-dunes bordering a marsh land called "Chawgoranissa," near Sayreville, where South river joins the Raritan and where there are extensive traces of Indian habitation, and thence twelve miles inland to the south.

VI. THE INDIANS OF STATEN ISLAND

THE island known to the Indians as Eghquaons, as the Dutch scribes wrote the name Aquehonga, was described by De Vries as "Monocknong," in 1631 as "Matawucks," and in 1670 was called by the Indians themselves "Aquehonga Monacknong." As its ownership was evidently divided between contiguous chieftaincies, it seems likely that each of these names may have applied to a portion of its area. A natural physical division is caused by the range of sharp hills extending from St George to Richmond, dividing the upper part into two tracts, and about the middle of the length of the island at Richmond the Fresh Kills on the west and the Great Kills on the east cut deeply inland, parting these tracts from the southern portion. It seems most probable that the northwestern section was controlled and settled by the Hackensack, and the southern end by the

Raritan. Few traces have been found of native occupancy on the eastern side of the island. It is probable that Long Island natives made a settlement on Staten Island about 1652, and that it may have been on its eastern side opposite Neyick, the present Fort Hamilton district, from which they agreed to migrate on sale of their homelands. The Canarsee chieftaincy of the Matouack are thus found in possession of some rights on the island, and their sachem, Matano, was described in 1664 as "the chief of the Staten Island and Nyack savages." The most extensive, as well as ancient, Indian station on the island was that which was explored by Mr Pepper at the mouth of Raritan river [83] on the bay, with its adjacent vast beds of oysters and fishing-ground, situated at Tottenville. This is the part, with its steep bluffs, which was named appropriately, "Aquehonga" (commonly translated "high sandy banks"), for on the sale in 1657, Aechipoor, sachem and chief warrior of Hwegh-Hongh (Aquehong), was joined with two Hackensack chiefs as signatories. We may as-

sume, therefore, that the upper end of the island was that known as Monocknong (the place of bad woods), or "Matawucks," and had been settled by the Hackensack. The latter name may have meant a land of "meteau-hocks," or periwinkles, such molluscs as would probably have been numerous in the shallow waters of the north and west shore-line of the island.

The several deeds relating to the purchase of the island from the natives have been used as proof of their practice of demanding payments for a property already paid for. But the transactions when examined clearly indicate that the poor inhabitants, having their customary view of the tenure of land in common, regarded the first sale as a kind of easement or tenancy, and only later found, by the encroachments of the white man, that they had parted with their homes, their fields, their hunting grounds, and, in fact, their entire means of existence for a wholly inadequate remuneration, and without any provision as to their future existence, home, or means of livelihood.

288	NEW YORK CITY
	<p>The first deal was made on August 10, 1630, with a party of seven natives, who rejoiced in the names of</p> <p>Krahovat Tamehap Totemackwemama Wieromis Piearewach Sachwewah Wissipoak (who was under twenty-one years of age) Saheinsios, or "the young one."</p> <p>In 1657, following the massacre of settlers two years before, another deed was entered into for the sale of the island, with</p> <p>Waerhinnis Couwee of Hespatingh, an Indian station near Hackensack Minqua Sackingh ["Andaste country"] of Hackensack Aechipoor of Hweghkongh [Aquehong], sachem and chief warrior</p> <p>This deed was not consummated. The consideration was not paid over, on the excuse that the natives had not entirely quit the island, and presumably they had no means of doing so. In 1670 the natives again made an appearance, with a demand</p>
II	INDIAN NOTES

that their ownership should be recognized, and claiming that by the original sale of 1640 only a part of the island, and not the whole area, was relinquished.

“It was demanded what the first Owners Name is, they having markt out y^e severall Divisions beginning at y^e south.”

In response the visitors gave the names of Matakos (a boy heir), Rararamint, Matarus (the old Canarsee chief), and Orasguy (of whom it was reported that “he is allmost dead soe cannot come, hee is of Rockway”), and Wewonecameke “of Staten Island.” A new deed being prepared, on the understanding that the Indians “now if they sell they will quit,” the signatories were the following:

Aquepo [“Aechipoor” of the 1657 deed] sachem of Aquehong.


Warrines [the “Wieronies” of the first deed of 1630, and Waerhinnis of 1657, of Hespatingh, representing the Hackensack ownership].

By this time Warrines had evidently fallen on evil ways, for he had “played away all his interest in the Island,” and presumably Aquepo had won the stake, for he

signed in his place; the other signers being Minqua-Sachemack, the Minqua-Sackingh of 1657 (in this form the name would mean "Andaste, or Susquehannock, chief"), also a Hackensack, with Pementowes, Queewequeen, Mataris (the Canarsee above mentioned), and Wewanecameck. A number of children were brought in to sign the new deed, and thus barter away their future rights, and the native ownership of Staten Island passed forever.

DEED FOR THE SALE OF STATEN
ISLAND, 1670

The deed of sale for Staten Island, shown in pl. II, A-C, was drawn in the year 1670, and, in view of the repudiation of the first sale to Michael Pouw, by the natives, and their claim that another agreement in 1657 was never carried out by the payment agreed on, this document was signed not only by the parties thereto, but a number of young persons were called in to sign as witnesses, so that in after years there might be living persons to testify to the validity of the contract.


The
Menture
made

Lord ... by the grace of God
 King of England ...
 His said Majesty's Highness on the one part
 Quevequeca, Newancamech, & Mataris, on the
 other part **Witnesseth** that for & in full great
 love of face of his said Majesty's Highness, with
 a full proof & every part thereof do for themselves
 lawfully acquit & discharge of said Governor & his
 heirs doe fully & absolutely give grant licence
 & privilege of the said Majesty's Highness of the
 called Staten Island, & by and through the
 of the said City of New York on Manhattan
 the said Governor & his heirs, together with all
 Marches, woods, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
 any other appurtenances & all & singular other
 right & jurisdiction of the said Governor or his
 heirs for themselves & their officers concerning their
 Successors for & on the behalf of the said
 now are the very true & lawful Indians
 derived to them by their Ancestors, & that not
 seized thereof to the use of themselves their
 Native Indians of the Country. And further that
 made as aforesaid shall be & from time to time
 the said Governor & his Successors to the use of his

DEED OF SALE FOR STATEN ISL
 (Courtesy of the New

Indenture made the thirtieth Day of April in the second year of the said King of Great Brittain, France & Ireland King of Scotland, Ireland & Town of Berwick upon Tyne, in the year of our Lord 1670. **BETWEEN** Francis Lovelace Esq. Governour of the said Province of New York & James Duke of York & Albany &c. of all his Territories in America for & on behalf of his said Royall Highness on the one part, & Aquemo, Warrimes, Allingha, Sachemack, Lemantowet, Quewequeet, Newancameck, & Mataris, on the behalf of themselves as the true & lawfull Owners, and lawfull Indian Proprietors of Staton Island, & of all other Indians any way concerned therewith on the other part **Witnesseth** that for & in consideration of certain summe in Wampum & Ivory of the value of one hundred and twenty five dollars and no part thereof, unto the said Sachemack, Warrimes, Allingha, Sachemack, Lemantowet, Quewequeet, Newancameck, & Mataris, doe hereby acknowledge & to be fully satisfied & discharged of every part thereof due for themselves & all others concerned therewith & Successors & every of them & every acquitt & discharge of the said Governour & his Successors. **HAVE** given & granted bargain'd & sold & by this present doe fully & absolutely give graunt bargain & sell unto y^e said Francis Lovelace Governour for & on the behalf of his Royall Highness aforesayd. **All** that Island lying & being in the Bay of New York, called Staton Island, & by the Indian Aquemo, Warrimes, Allingha, Sachemack, Lemantowet, Quewequeet, Newancameck, & Mataris, lying on y^e South y^e Bay & being part of a tract of land y^e City of New York on Manhattan Island, on y^e East Long Island, & on y^e West y^e other parts of the said Bay, together with all y^e lands, sayles, meadows, fresh & salt pastures, woods, marshes, rivers, brooks, waters, Lakes, & whatsoever to y^e said Island is belonging or may be by any opportunity & all & singular other y^e premises wth the appurtenances to every part & parcel thereof & in any occupation of y^e Harbour or Roads or any other thing growing or being thereupon. **And** y^e said Sachemack, Warrimes, Allingha, Sachemack, Lemantowet, Quewequeet, Newancameck, & Mataris, doe for themselves & all others concerned therewith & Successors doe for themselves & to the said Governour & his Successors for & on y^e behalf of y^e said Sachemack, Warrimes, Allingha, Sachemack, Lemantowet, Quewequeet, Newancameck, & Mataris, now are the very true, lawfull & lawfull Indian Owners of y^e said Island & all & singular y^e premises as being derived to them by their Ancestors, & that upon the delivery of the said present they are lawfully seized thereof to y^e use of themselves their Heires & Assignes for ever according to y^e use & custom of y^e rest of y^e Native Indians of y^e Country. **And** further that y^e said Island now is & at y^e time of executing y^e said Estate to be sold as aforesaid shall be & from tyme to tyme & at all tymes shal be & shall stand & continue & continue unto the said Governour & his Successors to y^e use of his Royall Highness as aforesaid freely & quietly discharged & acquitted from all

DEED OF SALE FOR STATEN ISLAND IN APRIL, 1670, FIRST PAGE
(Courtesy of the New York Historical Society)

The indenture was, as usual, in two parts, engrossed similarly on two halves of a sheepskin and then cut apart on an indented line, by which at any time the identity of either could be established by matching the two indentations.

The half now illustrated, which is in possession of the New York Historical Society, is that taken by the natives, being signed only by the purchasers who retained the other half signed by the natives.

On the fold is endorsed a memorandum to the effect "That the young Indyans not being present at the Ensealing & delivery of the within written deed, it was againe delivered & acknowledged before them whose names are underwritten as witnesses Aprill the 15th 1670." These included two young men, two half-grown girls, and a baby boy and girl.

Text of the Deed

(PL. II, A)

THIS INDENTURE made the Thirteenth Day of Aprill in y^e 22th year of the Raigne of

o^r Sovereign Lord CHARLES the Second by the Grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland Kinge Defend^r of the ffaith &c & in the yeare of our Lord God 1670 BETWEENE Rt Hon^{ble} Francis Lovelace Esq^r Governour Gen^{rl} under his Royall Highness James Duke of Yorke & Albany &c Of all his Territoryes in America for & on y^e behalf of his said Royall Highness on the one parte, & *Aquepo, Warrines, Minqua-Sachemack, Pemantowes, Quewequeen, Wewanecameck, & Mataris*, on the behalfe of themselves as the true Sachems Owners, and lawfull Indian Proprieto^{rs} of Staten Island, & of all other Indians any way concerned therein on the other parte. WITNESSETH That for & in Consideration of a certaine sume in Wampom & divers other Goods w^{ch} in ye Schedule hereunto annex are Exprest, unto the said Sachems in hand paid by the said Governour Francis Lovelace or his Order, the Receipt whereof they y^e said Sachems doe hereby acknowledg & to be fully satisfied & thereof & every parte thereof doe for themselves & all others concerned, their heires & Successo^{rs} & every

of them clearly acquitt & discharge y^e said Governo^r & his Successors HAVE given granted bargained & sould & by these p^rsents doe fully & absolutely give graunt bargain & sell unto y^e said ffrancis Lovelace Governo^r for & on the behalfe of his Royall Highness aforementioned ALL that Island lyeing & being in Hudsons Ryver Comonly called Staten Island, & by the Indians *Aquehong-Manacknong* having on y^e south y^e Bay & Sandy point, on y^e North y^e Ryver & y^e Citty of New York on Manhatans Island, on y^e East Long Island, & on y^e west y^e Main land of After Coll, or New Jersey, Together wth all y^e Lands, soyles, meadowes, fresh & salt pastures, Comons wood Land Marshes Ryvers Ryvoletts, Streams, Creeks, waters, Lakes, & whatsoever to y^e said Island is belonging or any way appertayning & all & singular other y^e p^rmisses wth th'appurtenances & every parte & parcell thereof wthout any reservation of y^e Herbage or Trees or any other thing growing or being thereupon, *And* y^e said Sachems for themselves & all others concerned their heires & successors Doe

Covenant to & wth the said Govern^r & his successors for & on y^e behalfe aforesaid in manner & forme following, That is to say, That they y^e said Sachems now are the very true sole & Lawfull Indian Owners of y^e said Island & all & singular y^e p^rmisses as being derived to them by their Anncestors, & that now at th'ensealing & delivery of these p^rsents they are lawfully seized thereof to y^e use of themselves their heires & Assignes for ever according to y^e use & custome of y^e rest of y^e Native Indians of y^e Country. And further that y^e said Island now is & at y^e tyme of Executing y^e said Estate to be made as aforesaid shall be & from tyme to tyme & at all tymes hereafter shall & may stand remaine & continue unto the said Govern^r & his Success^{rs} to y^e use of his Royall Highness as aforesaid freely & clearly discharged & acquitted from (all)

(PL. II, B)

All & every former Bargaines sales Guifts graunts & Incumbrances whatsoever And

All & singular persons bargained & sold by this deed
 for themselves & their heirs & assigns their
 & assigns for ever by the gift of his Majesty
 peacefully & quietly have bought & enjoyed
 & possessed in their appurtenances without any
 concern of their heirs & successors & without any
 other person or persons whatsoever having
 covenanted & agreed that the said actions
 upon the said Island shall have free tenure & hold
 they are to abide by possession thereof unless
 the same be put in Execution upon the day then
 any interest or claim thereto or to any
 bargained & sold as aforesaid into the
 of his Majesty Highness his heirs & assigns
 & assigns for ever In witness whereof the
 hands & seals the day & year first above written

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of

Ben. Stevens Mayor
 Wm. Boulaers

Wm. Ruyven

William

Wm. Ruyven
 Wm. Ruyven

Cornelis

Wm. Ruyven
 Wm. Ruyven

Micola

Wm. Ruyven

Wm. Ruyven

ande and whatsoever. And further more. The said Indians
 and their successors doe Covenant that if said Governour his successors
 or assigns shall & may from henceforth for ever lawfully
 said Island wth his appoyntees & all & every other the
 said Governour or any of them or any other
 Lawfull and resistance molestacion or interruption of any
 kind. them or any of them. And it is likewise hereby
 if Indians concerned wth them now. Inhabiting or coming
 & remaine thereupon untill y^e first day of October next
 next or perions as if Governour shall please to appoint to
 to transport themselves to some other place, & to requite
 of for ever. To have & to hold y^e said Island soe
 Francis Louelace Governour & his Successors. for & on y^e behalf
 proper use & behoof of his said Royall Highness by the
 said present indentures here interchangably sett to them

Francis Louelace

ls
 4 Mont^{rs}
 onij

All & singular former Bargainers, heirs, assigns & Incumbents whatsoever And furthermore The said Sachems
 for themselves & all their posterity have granted their heirs & successors doe Covenant that if said Governour his successors
 & Assignes for & on behalf of his Royall Highness as aforesaid shall & may from henceforth for ever lawfully
 peaceably & quietly have should possess & enjoy the said Island wth all appurtenances & all & every other thing
 promised in their appurtenances wthout any let or hindrance or disturbance or any other thing
 concerned their heirs & successors & wthout any manner of lawfull or resistanc^e molestacion or interruption of any
 other person or persons whatsoever (Saying by way of record that no man or any of them And it is likewise
 Covenanted & agreed that if said Sachems & if any of the said Indians concerned wth them now Inhabiting or coming
 upon y^e said Island shall have free libertie & libertie to remaine thereupon untill y^e first day of October next
 they are to surrender y^e possession thereof unto such person or persons as if Governour shall please to appoint to
 see y^e same put in Execution, upon the day they are all to transport themselves to some other place & to resigne
 any Interest or Claim thereof or to any part thereof for ever So have & to hold y^e said Island set
 bargained & sold as aforesaid unto y^e said Francis Lovelace Governour & his Successors for & on behalf
 of his Royall Highness his heirs & Assignes wth all proper use & benefit of his said Royall Highness his heirs
 & Assignes for ever In witness whereof y^e parties to their present Indentures have interchangeably set to their
 hands & Seales y^e Day & yeare first above writt

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of
 Peter Stuyvesant Mayor
 Francis Lovelace
 Pieter Ruyven
 Hans Jansen
 Pieter Jansen
 Pieter van der Meer
 Pieter van der Meer
 Pieter van der Meer
 Pieter van der Meer

Francis Lovelace

William Nicolls
 Humphrey Denys
 Cornelis Bedloe
 Nicolaus Antonij

DEED OF SALE FOR STATEN ISLAND IN APRIL, 1670. SECOND PAGE

(Courtesy of the New York Historical Society)

furthermore The said Sachems for themselves & all others concerned their heires & Successors doe Covenant that y^e said Governo^r his Successors & Assignes for & on y^e behalfe of his Royall Highness as aforesaid shall & may from henceforth for ever lawfully peaceably & quietly have hold possess^e & injoye all the said Island wth th'appurtenances & all & every other the p^rmisses wth their appurtenances wthout any Lett resistance disturbance or interruption of y^e said Sachems or any other concerned their heires & Successo^{rs} & wthout any manner of Lawful Lett resistance molestation or interruption of any other person or persons whatsoever Clayming by from or und^r them or any of them And it is likewise lastly Covenanted & agreed That y^e said Sachems & y^e rest of y^e Indians Concerned wth them now Inhabiting or re-syding upon y^e said Island shall have free leave & liberty to be & remaine thereupon untill y^e first day of May next when they are to surrend^r y^e possession thereof unto such person or persons as y^e Governour shall please to appoint to see y^e same put

in Execution, upon w^{ch} day they are all to Transport themselves to some other place, & to resigne any Interest or Clayme thereunto or to any part thereof for ever To HAVE & TO HOULD y^e said Island soe bargained & sould as aforementioned unto y^e said Francis Lovelace Governo^r & his Successors, for & on y^e behalfe of his Royall Highness his heires & Assignes unto y^e proper use & behoof of his said Royall Highness his heires & Assignes for ever *In witness* whereof y^e parties to theise p^rsent Indentures have interchangably sett to their hands & seales y^e Day & Yeare first above wrytten.

The other part of the indenture, which is in possession of the State of New York, will be found in the "Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York," Albany, 1910, vol. I, pp. 338-341, together with a facsimile reproduction of the signatures of the natives, all consisting of marks. It is noticeable that Aquepo signed not only for himself, but for Warrines and Pemantowes, while Wewanecameck signed for himself and also for Minqua Sachemack.

Memorandum That the young Indians
being present at the Castell by the Deed
of the within written Deed it was again
delivered & acknowledged before them whose
names are underwritten as witnesses of
the 15th 1670

The mark of *G* Senowakow
about 5 years old, a boy

The mark of *D* of Rokogues
about 6 years old, a Girl

The mark of *M* Skinginnemo
about 12 years old, a Girl

The mark of *M* Kanarekante
about 12 years old, a Girl

The mark of *G* Okakquadus
about 15 years old, a young man

The mark of *D* of Ashkerowet
about 20 years old, a young man

PL. II. C



APRIL, 1670. ENDORSEMENT
(Historical Society)

MEMORANDUM That the young Indians not
being present at the Contracting & Delivery
of the within written Deed it was again
delivered & acknowledged before them whose
names are underwritten as witnesses April
the 15th 1670

The mark of *J* Ierovakone
about 5 yeares old, a boy

The mark of *D* of Kokoques
about 6 yeares old a Girl

The mark of *A* Skingwinemo
about 12 yeares old, a Girl

The mark of *W* Kanarehanta
about 12 yeares old, a Girl

The mark of *J* Mahquados
about 15 yeares old, a young man

The mark of *L* of Ashkarewet
about 20 yeares old, a young man.

DEED OF SALE FOR STATEN ISLAND IN APRIL, 1670. ENDORSEMENT

(Courtesy of the New York Historical Society)

The consideration is endorsed on this part of the deed, and it consisted of the following objects:

- “ 1. Fower hundred Fathom of Wampom
2. Thirty Match Coates
3. Eight Coats of Dozens made up
4. Thirty shirts
5. Thirty kettles
6. Twenty Gunnes
7. A firkin of Powder
8. Sixty Barres of Lead
9. Thirty Axes
10. Thirty Howes
11. Fifty Knives ”

Possession was taken in the month of May “by Turfe & Twigge.”

VII. LAND PURCHASES

IN the process of expropriating the red man, the bargains between the immigrant Hollanders and English, and the native occupants of the metropolitan area, were uniformly accompanied by some consideration in the form of goods attractive to the Indians, with or without more or less actual monetary value in the form of wampum. Neither of these appear to have had much appropriate relation to the extent of the land acquired, but there is some appearance of the number of articles included, being proportioned to the number of natives taking part in the deal.

The conveyances of lands covering the area of the County of Westchester are about twenty-five in number. These carried title to the lands from Peekskill to Norwalk, and from Bronx river inland as far as the boundary of Putnam county, a

territory of about four hundred and fifty square miles.

The articles in greatest demand seem to have been more than three hundred knives of various kinds, followed by one hundred and eighty-five hatchets, axes, and adzes, and, to a much less extent, by one hundred and forty-one hoes. Doubtless the guns and fowling-pieces were the most coveted weapons, but of these they secured only sixty-seven in all, with two hundred and twenty-seven pounds of gunpowder and one hundred and thirty bars of lead, three melting ladles, and five bullet molds.

Of clothing, one hundred and eighty-two coats were in the majority, these being already made up, with more than three hundred yards of the trade cloths known as duffels, duzzons, and stroudwater, and one hundred and thirteen shirts, ninety-two pairs of stockings, and eighty-seven blankets, with ten corals or beads.

There were one hundred and seventeen kettles of iron or brass, seventy-six earthenware and stoneware jugs, twelve "steels to strike fire," and twenty spoons. Among

sundry small objects were one thousand fish-hooks, two hundred and twenty needles, one hundred and twenty awls or "muxes," used to drill holes in wampum (as one of the deeds states), one hundred and thirty clay pipes, ten bells, and ten jewsharps.

A few rolls of tobacco were thrown in, with thirty-two tobacco boxes; and with this went another kind of solace in the form of twenty-five half-vats of strong beer, and sixteen ankers of the Indians' deadliest enemy, rum.

It is interesting to note that although Gov. Richard Nicolls, on taking office in 1664, forbade the sale of strong liquor to any Indian, the practice of including intoxicants in these purchases was carried on by Pell, Philipse, Van Cortlandt, and others.

We may gain some idea of the money value of these exchanges by prices placed on such goods in certain deeds, and in the inventory of Thomas Pell's estate in 1669.

<i>Inventory</i>	
Guns	£1 each
Axes	2 shillings

Powder	1 shilling per lb.
Bars of lead	3 pence per lb.
Blankets	10 shillings
Duffel cloth	3s. 6d. per yard
Broad cloth	7 shillings per yd.
Stockings	4 shillings a pair
A coat	12 shillings
A shirt	6 shillings
A kettle	£1-10-0
Half-barrel of rum	£1-10-0

When, however, a value was occasionally set against such articles in a deed, the price was marked up, as in 1680, when the Bedford hop-grounds were bought for coats priced at fifteen shillings each, blankets at thirty shillings, and broadcloth at twenty-two shillings six pence per yard, which were evidently misleading.

The value of the whole of the goods thus given in exchange for the greater part of Westchester county was about £950, or, say, \$4,750, with 1800 yards of wampum; or about ten dollars per square mile, with four yards of wampum.

VIII. INDEX OF STATIONS

Index of Numbered References to the Sites of Indian Stations on the Map of New York City and Surrounding Territory. (Pl. I)

NOTE.—The map used as a base is that finely engraved "Map of Long Island, with the environs of New York and the southern part of Connecticut, compiled from various surveys and documents," by J. Calvin Smith, published by J. H. Colton & Co., New York, 1837. This map was made at a time when no large change had occurred in the natural features of the waterfront, no railways had cut the shore lines, and Croton river had not been dammed. The old township lines, founded for the greater part on the Indian purchases, were in existence. A photostat copy of the map was courteously provided by the American Geographical Society.

1. KAPSEE. The rocks on which the present New York Aquarium stands. A landing-place from which the Indian path extended to the interior of the Island of Manhattan.

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2. WARPOES (perhaps from *wapus*, a hare). The area above the Kolck, or modern Collect pond. This region is said to have been marked by shellheaps in Colonial times.

3. RECHTAUCK, or NAGHTOGACK. The present Corlears hook. Site of the Indian station to which the Weckquaesgeek fled for shelter from the Mohawk and were massacred by order of Governor Kieft.

4. SAPOHANIKAN. A cove near Gansevoort street, New York City, which was used as a landing-place for canoes bringing goods from the Jersey mainland.

5. RECHEWANIS, or RECHEWAS, POINT, which Riker gives as "The Great Sands," being the later Montagne's point on the East river at 105th street.

6. RANACHQUA. The tract purchased of the Reckgawawanc by Jonas Bronck in 1639, and renamed "Emmaus." Fireplaces, and shell-pits with pottery, discovered around the site of the Morris mansion, foot of Cypress ave., by Calver and Bolton.

7. QUINNAHUNG. The modern Hunts point, known as the "Great Planting

AND MONOGRAPHS

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Neck." Evidences of Indian occupancy were found by Calver and Bolton at the site of the first Richardson house, a little west of the Hunt burial-ground, now "Joseph Rodman Drake park." Indian shell-pits are found also on the knoll at the eastern side of the neck.

8. SNAKAPINS. Village-site on Sound View avenue, Clasons Point, Bronx, explored in 1918 by Alanson Skinner for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. See *Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, vol. v, no. 4, pt. ii, New York, 1919.

9. CASTLE HILL. On Castle Hill neck, once known as Cromwells neck. Site of a fort, on the crest of a hillock, 60 ft. high. On the cultivated land extending south of this site, a large quantity of shells, with various artifacts, were found in 1918 by Alanson Skinner and presented to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. A shellheap composed of debris of wampum-making was explored at the extreme point.

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10. BURIAL POINT. On the present Ferry point, said by Bolton (History of Westchester County, vol. II, p. 145) to be the location of an extensive Indian burial-place. There is a knoll which has not yet been explored, and not far to the east are shellheaps. Along the shore of the point various objects showing Indian occupancy have been found.

11. WRIGHT'S ISLAND ON THROGS NECK. On the extreme northern end, known as Locust point, some objects have been found that indicate Indian occupancy of this part of the shore.

12. WEIR CREEK. An important station, explored by Alanson Skinner and M. R. Harrington for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and described in its *Contributions*, vol. v, no. 4, pt. i, New York, 1919.

13. BEAR SWAMP ROAD. Site of Siwanoy village. Slight traces of Indian occupancy were found on examination of the area, which is now cut by modern roads and building-sites. From this village an Indian path extended to the upper end of Man-

AND MONOGRAPHS

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hattan, probably in the line of the present Kingsbridge road.

14. FORT WASHINGTON POINT. The old Jeffreys hook. A fishing station, with a deposit of shells and charcoal, at a small landing cove, on the shore of which, and in crevices in the rocks, Indian arrows were found in 1918 by Alanson Skinner and Amos Oneroad. Small deposits were found also under rock-shelters as far south as 158th street.

14a. A large shellheap at the foot of Dyckman street, explored for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, by Skinner and Oneroad.

15. INWOOD. Village-site at Seaman avenue, between Academy and 204th streets. This covered a considerable area, in which were a number of shell-pits, with six human skeletons and several dog and sturgeon burials. Explored by W. L. Calver and R. P. Bolton in 1908. See *The Indians of Washington Heights*, by R. P. Bolton, *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, vol. III, p. 77, New York, 1909, and the present series, vol: II, no. 6.

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16. SHORAKAPKOK ("the sitting-down place"). A station in the present Cold Spring hollow, under Inwood hill, in which is situated the cave explored by Alexander Chenoweth in 1895, and a large shell and kitchenmidden deposit explored by Alanson Skinner in 1918-19. See this series, vol. II, no. 6.

17. NIPNICHSEN. Site of a fortified station of the Reckgawawanc chieftaincy, probably their principal resort. On the summit of the present Spuyten Duyvil hill.

18. PAPARINEMIN. The present Kingsbridge, an island in ancient times, and a favorite resort of the Reckgawawanc. Shell-pits and objects attest its use as a place of residence; a fine earthen vessel now in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, was found at 231st street by Calver and Bolton.

19. KESKESKICK. In Van Cortlandt park, Bronx. Shell-pits and burial-sites explored by J. B. James. See this series, vol. II, no. 6.

20. NAPPECKAMAK. The modern Yon-

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kers. A principal station of the Reckgawawanc chieftaincy.

21. Eastchester. Site of an Indian defensible station on the hill at the rear of the Fowler residence in the village. (See Bolton, History of Westchester County, 3d ed., vol. I, p. 202.)

22. ANN HUTCHINSON'S HOUSE. On Eastchester creek, at the Split Rock, on the present Split Rock road. Here she and her family were massacred in 1643.

23. PELHAM NECK AND CITY ISLAND. On this point some Indian burials were found. This site was excavated in 1898 by M. R. Harrington for the American Museum of Natural History, but the results are as yet unpublished.

24. ROOSEVELTS BROOK. On the New York City boundary, explored by Morgan H. Secor, of New Rochelle, and others, who found many objects attesting Indian occupancy.

25. "MISHOW." The present Hunters island, now part of Pelham Bay park. Many objects and shell-deposits were found by Morgan H. Secor and M. R. Harrington,

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showing this to have been a haunt of the Indians.

26. SHIPPA. Near Davenport neck. A large station of the Siwanoy.

27. ECHO BAY. At Echo bay and in Hudson park, New Rochelle, remains indicate former Indian occupancy.

28. MAMARONECK. Indian sites are recorded by Bolton (History of Westchester County, 3d ed., vol. I, p. 464) as on projecting rocks opposite Heathcote hill, along the bay. Northeast of the village, on the Shubal Lyon property, is a burying-ground. Indian works on elevated ground north of Heathcote hill and on Nelsons hill.

29. PONINGOE. The present Rye. On a hill, later known as Mount Misery, was an Indian fortified station.

30. MANURSING. An island station of an independent chieftaincy of the Siwanoy under the sachem Shonarocke of Rye.

31. SHIPPAN. The present Shippan point.

32. STAMFORD. Seat of the sachem Ponus who in 1640 led the sale of the tract extending 16 miles from that town into the country.

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33. NORWALK. A station of the Tankiteke.

34. SAUGATUCK. A shellheap near Saugatuck was explored by George H. Pepper for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and the objects obtained, including the bowl of a human effigy pipe of clay, are in the Museum.

35. QUARROPAS. The modern White Plains. Also Harts Corners, near White Plains. There were two Indian villages in this vicinity, one on the farm of James McChain, the other on "Indian Hill." (See Bolton, *op. cit.*, I, 260.)

36. WECKQUAESGEEK. The present Dobbs Ferry. The principal station of the Weckquaesgeek.

37. ALIPCONCK. The present Tarrytown. There are many traces of Indian occupancy somewhat south of the present town.

38. OSSINSING. The present Ossining. A village of the Sintsink.

39. KESTAUBUICK. A village between the site of Ossining and Croton river; inhabited by the Sintsink.

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40. KITCHAWONK. Near the mouth of Croton, or Kitchawonk, river.

41. SENASQUA. The present Croton point, on which the Kitchawonk chieftaincy had their fortified station (the outlines of which are still visible), with a burial-place. Explored by M. R. Harrington for the American Museum of Natural History in 1898-99, and the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in 1918. The results have not yet been published.

42. SACKHOES. The present Peekskill; site of a village of the Kitchawonk.

43. APPAMAGHPOGH. An Indian station on "Indian Hill," on the northern side of Hollow lake, or Lake Magrigaries. On the southern side of the hill is a burial-place. This is said to have been the last site occupied by Indians in Westchester county.

44. NANICHESTAWACK. Site of an Indian fortified camp on "Indian Hill," northeast of the village of Bedford. This was the station raided by Captain Underhill and more than five hundred Indians slaughtered.

45. POUNDRIDGE. (So called from an Indian pound, or game-trap.) Some distance

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south were the planting-grounds reserved by the chief Ponus of Stamford in 1640 when he sold the territory.

46. NEWCASTLE CORNERS. An Indian village-site described by Bolton. Other villages on the Chappequa hills near the Hyatt residence, and another on the south bank of Roaring brook.

47. WAMPUS LAKE (or POND). A station supposed to have been that of the sachem Wampus. The name is probably a variant of *wapus*, meaning hare or rabbit.

48. RYE POND. Village-site in North Castle, now a part of the southwestern basin of the Kensico reservoir; said by Bolton to have been a large settlement. M. R. Harrington found a large village-site and a shellheap here.

49. PEPPENEGHEK. The present Cross Pond, near which was an Indian station.

50. GERRITSEN BASIN, or RYDERS POND, at Avenue U. An extensive site, affording many surface indications of occupancy and several interments. Some research was conducted here by M. R. Harrington and D. B. Austin, of Brooklyn, in 1898.

51. CANARSEE. Probably the principal village-site of the tribe of the same name, occupying the greater part of the present Kings county. Grooved axes and other artifacts have been found here. A large gorget of native copper, now in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, was found in an excavation under the Long Island end of Brooklyn bridge.

52. BERGEN BEACH. A few Indian artifacts have been found, including grooved axes.

53. FLUSHING. The site of a large village of the Matinecock chieftaincy.

54. HOG ISLAND. A station of the Rockaway chieftaincy.

55. HEWLETTS STATION. A peculiar site near here was explored for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, by George H. Pepper in 1917. Great quantities of native copper beads in varying sizes, and an awl, gorgets, etc., of the same material, were found. The data associated therewith are not yet published.

56. RECHQUAAKIE. Now Rockville Cen-

ter, or Near Rockaway; a main station of the Rockaway chieftaincy.

57. MERRIC. The present Merrick; site of a village of the Merric chieftaincy.

58. COW BAY. Site of a Matinecock village, explored in 1900 by M. R. Harrington, who found great quantities of material in shell-pits, and also many burials. Most of the objects recovered are in the American Museum of Natural History, and one fine pointed-bottom jar is in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. Harrington's data are as yet unpublished.

59. GLEN COVE, HEMPSTEAD HARBOR. A station of the Matinecock. Articles found in shellheaps near the ferry landing.

60. DOSORIS, GLEN COVE. Extensive shell-beds and a cemetery are on the property of James G. Price, of Dosoris, who presented his large collection to the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. M. R. Harrington and A. C. Parker explored one of the shellheaps here in 1901 for the American Museum of Natural History.

61. MATINECOCK. Explored by M. R.

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Harrington and A. C. Parker in 1901 for the American Museum of Natural History. The results are not yet published.

62. NESAQUAKE RIVER. Village of Nisinchqueghacky existed in 1645.

63. SMITHTOWN. A station of the Nesaquake.

64. FORT NECK. A fortified station of the Massapequa, where the earthwork may yet be seen.

70. PASSAIC. A number of stations appear to have existed in the Passaic valley, which have been explored by Carl Schondorf of Paterson, who has obtained an extensive collection of artifacts, including a large quantity of wampum.

71. CONSTABLE HOOK. An extensive burial- and village-site here, opposite Staten Island.

72. NEW BRIGHTON. Village-site at "The Cove," in western New Brighton; destroyed by building operations; a few traces found in 1903 by Alanson Skinner. Graves were observed there about 1850. All Staten Island sites have received notice in Skinner's *Lenape Indians of Staten Island*, *Anthro-*

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pological Papers, American Museum of Natural History, vol. III, New York, 1909, and also in *Proceedings of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences*, now the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, and formerly the Natural Science Association of Staten Island.

73. BOWMANS BROOK. A Hackensack site, explored in 1903 by Alanson Skinner. More than a hundred pits and many burials were uncovered, with bone and antler implements, and much pottery. As yet most of the data gathered have not been published.

74. MARINERS HARBOR. Village-site and burial-place at Arlington Station, explored in 1901-1918 by Alanson Skinner.

75. TUNISSENS NECK, or OLD PLACE. Village-site, explored in 1903 by Alanson Skinner. Pottery, bone, antler, and stone artifacts were found.

76. WATCHOGUE. Camp-sites on Beulah or "Big Hummock," explored by Alanson Skinner in 1900 to 1920.

77. LINOLEUMVILLE. Site on sand-dunes, explored by Alanson Skinner.

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78. SILVER LAKE. Camp-site at which shell-pits and arrowpoints have been found.

79. LAKES ISLAND. Site on Freshkill, now under the garbage incinerating works; mentioned in Thoreau's Letters; explored by Alanson Skinner.

80. ROSSVILLE. Old site; shellheap with archaic artifacts; explored by Alanson Skinner.

81. BOGARDUS CORNERS. Village-site at Sandy Ground, explored by Alanson Skinner.

82. WOODROW. Extensive site on Sandy brook, at Woodrow; extension of No. 81; explored by Alanson Skinner.

83. TOTTEVILLE. Extensive village- and burial-site, explored in 1898 by George H. Pepper. Many skeletons with accompaniments; these are in the American Museum of Natural History.

84. CHESEQUAKE CREEK. Very large shellheaps formerly were here. The surface has been examined by Alanson Skinner.

85. KEYPORT. Notable for extensive

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NEW YORK CITY

shellheaps, described by Charles Rau in
"Artificial Shell-deposits in New Jersey,"
Smithsonian Reports for 1860-61.

II

INDIAN NOTES

IX. INDEX OF THE NATIVE NAMES RECORDED IN DEEDS OF SALE FOR LANDS WITHIN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND ITS VICINITY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

INTERPRETERS

COCKENOE.—This native was the owner of an island, bearing his name, which lies in the Sound, off Westport, Conn. He was, however, a Long Island native, for in the deed of 1652 to Norwalk, he is described as *Cockenow de Long Island*. As *Chickanoe* of Shelter island he appears as interpreter and agent in many Long Island sales of land. For many details of his career, see Tooker, John Eliot's First Indian Teacher and Interpreter: Cockenoe de Long Island, 1896.

KIERSTED.—Sara J. Kierstede, evidently a white woman, appears as "the interpreter," in company with "Hans the Savage," in the peace treaty of 1664. It seems possible that she may have been the daughter of Annetje Jans, who in 1642 had married Dr Hans Kiersted of New Amsterdam. In 1669 she was granted by Oratamin, chief of the Hackensack, a tract of 2260 acres between Hackensack river and Overpecks creek.

LONGE CLAUSE.—*Claes ye Indian* was a Reckgawawanc who in 1676, probably by reason of his acquaintance with European language, headed a deputation of Weckquaesgeek which appeared before the Governor at New Amsterdam, asking permission to cultivate their maize fields on the island of Manhattan, when consent was given to their doing so at the northern end of the island. In 1684, Longe Clause (spelled also *Longe Classe*) joined in the confirmatory deed for Bronck's land to Morris. It may be assumed that he was conspicuous for his height. He appears as *Claus the Indian Interpreter* in the deed of 1691 by the Wappinger, disposing of their lands in Putnam county (Pelletreau, Hist. Putnam County, pp. 11-12), but his acquaintance with the language did not extend to writing, for he signed his name by a mark. As *Clause de Wilt native Indian* (de Wilt being literally "the wild man"), his last appearance is made in the deed of 1701, confirming to Van Cortlandt the last possession of the Reckgawawanc.

PIEWESERENVES (otherwise known as *Hans*).—Appeared as interpreter and witness to the peace treaty of 1664. As *Piewecherenoes alias Hans the savage* he had signed a deed of 1663 for the lands of the Navasink, probably also as interpreter. In the peace discussion the chief Oratamin of the Hackensack said that, he being very old, Hans should be sachem after him over the Hackensack and Staten Island savages. Orata min died in 1667, but he was succeeded by Wapamuck instead of Hans.

TANKITEKE

ADAM PROSEWAMENES.—A Tankiteke who took part in the deed of 1640 with chief Tokaneke.

ANTHITUN.—Appears in the Norwalk deed of 1650, and was probably a Tankiteke.

IOMAKERGO.—A Tankiteke who joined in the deed of 1640 with Tokaneke.

MAHACKEMO.—A Tankiteke who joined in the deed of 1640 with Tonaneke.

MAMECHOM.—A Tankiteke, named in the Norwalk deed of 1640. His name is written also as *Hew nompom*.

NARAMAKE.—A Tankiteke who joined with Pomenate, the sachem of Norwalk, in the deed of 1640.

POMENATE.—The sachem of Norwalk in 1640, and doubtless one of the Tankiteke chieftains, with Tonaneke, who sold the adjoining land the same year.

TOKANEKE.—The sachem of Sacuntye in 1640—a Tankiteke, and probably the chief from whom the group derived its name at that time.

SIWANoy OF THE SOUND SHORE

AFFAWANWONE.—A Siwanoy of the Harrison district who joined in the sale of two tracts with chief Maramaking, or Lame Will.

AKABASKA.—A native in 1695 of Harrison, in the deed of sale for which he joined with the Patthunk family.

ANNANUPP.—Appears in the Norwalk deed of 1650, and was probably a Tankiteke.

ANN-HOOK (or *Wampage*).—The Siwanoy

brave of Pelham Neck, who, in the month of September, 1643, killed Mrs Ann Hutchinson at her home at the Split Rock, and thereafter adopted her name in contracted form. He took part eleven years later in the conference with Thomas Pell, under the great oak tree on Pelham Neck, and the resulting sale to Pell of New Rochelle, Pelham, and Westchester township areas. He is supposed to have made his home on Pelham Neck, but he probably migrated after this sale and took up his abode with the Weckquaesgeek, for in 1682 and 1684 he was party to Weckquaesgeek deeds of sale of their land to Philipse. In 1692 he participated in the confirmation of the Westchester tract to the town authorities, but he had doubtless abandoned his old home entirely and had retired from the Weckquaesgeek after their sales, taking final refuge among the hills north of Bedford, with chief Katonah. His last appearance was in 1703, when, as a very old man, he signed the deed for the sale of the Cross River tract, his third home.

ARANAQUE.—In 1660 he signed the deed for Rye, where he was doubtless a resident.

ARAPAMOE.—One of Shonarocke's men who joined in the sales of Rye and Manursing island in 1660 and 1661.

ATTOEMACKE.—In 1661 a native of Harrison, in the sale of which he joined.

CLOSE (or *Thomas Close*).—A native of Mamaroneck in 1666.

COKENSEKO.—A Siwanoy of Rye who took part in the sale of that township in 1660 and in the disposal of Manursing island, being thus

identified as a Poningo man. Later he is found taking part in the sale of Harrison lands with Lame Will, and in 1683 he joined in chief Patt-hunk's disposal of the White Plains district, thus connecting the latter with the Sound Shore natives.

COKOE (probably meaning "The Owl").—A Siwanoy of Rye, who took part in a number of sales of territory, connecting the relations of the Shore natives with those of the interior. Thus he appears with chief Shonarocke in the sale of Rye and Manursing island, with Lame Will in the deeds for Harrison tracts, and as *Cokoe the Indian* he was witness to a confirmatory deed in 1666 in the presence of his old chief as well as chief Patthunk, and the same year with Wompoquem in the sale of Mamaroneck with its interior territory.

CORCUSKINOE.—Appears in 1651 in the deed of Roaaton (Darien).

COSHEHOA.—A Siwanoy who, in 1692, took part in the confirmation of Westchester township to the town freeholders.

COWWOWO.—Signed with Lame Will, in 1681, the deed for the Honge tract in Harrison.

CRAGAMANOT.—Took part in 1699 in the confirmatory deed for Mamaroneck.

CROHAMANTHENSE.—In 1692 he joined in the confirmation of Westchester to the town authorities.

HEATTOMEAS.—A native of Harrison in the sale of that township in 1661.

HENBROOK.—A name which sounds more English than Indian. In 1699, when Mamaro-

neck was confirmed or resold, he was party to the deal.

HOWHORANES.—In 1661 a native of Harrison, when that territory was conveyed to the settlers of Rye.

HOWNIS.—Joined in 1661 in the sale of West Neck, Rye, with chief Shonarocke.

IPAWAHUN.—A Siwanoy who, in 1660, joined in the sale of Rye, and in 1661 in the sale of Manursing island, with chief Shonarocke.

MAGISE.—One of the signatories, in 1651, of the deed of Roaaton (Darien).

MAHATAHAN.—One of the sellers of Mamaroneck in 1666.

MAINAIERMA.—Took part, in 1645, in the sale of East Stamford to the settlers of that town.

MAMERTEKOH.—In 1692 he joined in the confirmation of Westchester to the town, with Wampage and others.

MAMINEPOE.—A Siwanoy chief located at Pelham or New Rochelle, having jurisdiction extending over those township areas and over the township of Westchester. He led the party that met Thomas Pell under the great oak at Pelham Neck in 1654, when they sold to him the entire tract above named, and with Wampage he joined in this and later confirmatory deeds of 1684 and 1692.

MAOWHOB (or *Maowbert*).—A Siwanoy who took part in 1660 in the deed of Poningoe (Rye), and in 1661 in the sale of Manursing island.

MARAMAKING (or *Marrmeukhong*).—Sachem of Honge (Rye and Harrison). He signed deeds of 1661 for Eucataupucuson; 1661 for

Rahonanness; 1680 for Hog Ridge (Rye); and 1681 for Honge (North Castle). He was also known as *Lame Will*, *elce Will* and *alise Will*.

MATISHES.—Party, in 1660, to the deed for Rye, and in 1661 to the sale of Manursing island.

MAWMAWY TOM.—Took part, in 1661, in the sale of Harrison.

MAYARO.—A celebrated Siwanoy warrior and chieftain, whose homeland, near the border-line between the townships of Stamford and Greenwich, was included in the great sale of Toquam and Rippowam in 1640. In a single-handed encounter with three armed white men, he met his death, after killing one of his opponents.

MEKERAN.—In 1705, when land in Rye on Byram river was sold, he was one of the survivors of the Siwanoy still claiming ownership there.

NAHTIMEMAN.—In 1661 he was one of Lame Will's braves who signed the deed for Rahonanness (Harrison).

NANDERWHERE.—Joined, in 1661, in the Harrison sale with Lame Will.

NAPOCKHEAST (or *Mepockheast*).—One of Lame Will's associates in the sale, in 1661, of Harrison.

OWENOKE.—A Siwanoy who joined with Ponus and Wascussue, in 1640, in the sale of Stamford and Greenwich.

OWROWWOAHAK.—A party, in 1680, to the deed for Eucataupucuson (Harrison), with Lame Will and Cokoe.

PEMGATON.—A Siwanoy who joined in the deed of East Stamford in 1645.

PIAMIKIN.—Sagamore of Roaton, whose territory lay “beyond Noroton Bay as far as Rowalton or Five-mile river.” He signed the deed of 1661, covering the tract sold to the Norwalk planters, called Rowaaton or Roaaton, extending from Five-mile river to Noroton river. He also signed the deed of 1645 for the eastern part of Stamford township, and then claimed the ownership of all land from Five-mile river to “Pine Brook.” He seems thus to have been of the Siwanoy situated on the most easterly part of that chieftaincy’s territory.

POKAJSAKE.—Took part, in 1651, in the deed of Roaaton (Darien).

PONUS.—The sachem of Toquam (Greenwich) who, with Wascussue of Shippam, sold the great tract of Stamford and Greenwich to English settlers in 1640. In 1655 he confirmed this deed with his son Onox (senior), and in 1667, in further confirmation, his other son, Taphance, or Taphasse, appeared, who later got into trouble with the white settlers of the district. Onox senior had two sons—Powahag and Onox (junior), who are mentioned in other transactions. The territory of Toquam extended over the inland part of Greenwich, and abutted on the chieftaincies of Mayaro and Wascussue. See Huntington, History of Stamford.

PORRIGE (or *Paurige*).—Signed deeds of Eastchester in 1666, of Harrison in 1695, and of Rye Pond in 1705. He probably migrated from Eastchester to the Rye Pond village after the sale of his home. See pages 233, 258.

POWAHAG.—Son of Onox and grandson of Ponus of Toquam; mentioned in 1667.

PRAM.—One of the sellers, in 1661, of West Neck (Rye).

PRODAX.—Took part, in 1651, in the deed of Roaaton (Darien).

PUMMETUM.—Signed the deed for Honge (Harrison), with Lame Will, in 1681.

QUARACKO.—Signed, in 1660, the deed for Rye, and in 1661 the deed for Manursing island, with chief Shonarocke.

RACKEATE (or *Rackceate*).—In 1661 he was a party to the sale of Apawamis (Harrison).

RAUCOUWIND.—With Ann-hook and others he took part in the confirmation of the township of Westchester to the town authorities in 1692.

RAWMAQUAIE (or *Romackqua*).—Described as “a sachem’s son,” and so probably the son of Shonarocke, since he appears in the sale of West Neck, Rye, in 1661, and in the deed of Rye land to John Budd in 1666. He also took part in sales of land in Harrison, 1661–62. His name is given as *Romkque* in the latter, but is written in the deed *Roksohtohkor*.

RAZI.—One of the Siwanoy who took part, in 1661, in the sale of West Neck (Rye).

RICHARD.—A Siwanoy who joined in the deed for Rye and for Manursing island, 1660–61. His name is evidently English, but no Indian equivalent is recorded.

RUNCKINHEAGE.—A Siwanoy of Darien who joined with Piamakin in the deed of 1651.

RUNCLN-KENEMALT.—In 1651 the deed for Roaaton (Darien) contained this extraordinary

and clumsy name. Its first half is so like that of Runckinheage, who also signed the deed, that it appears as if the name may be of the latter's wife.

¶ SASSAKIM.—Signed, in 1651, the deed for Roatoon (Darien). Probably *Sasseakiown*, who also appears in the deed, may be the same name, repeated in error.

SENEQUAM.—Appears in the Westchester deed of 1664. ¶

SHONAROCKE.—The sachem of Rye, a chief of extensive authority, whose signature was required in all deeds for lands covering the townships of Rye and Harrison. His first sale was that of 1660, of Manursing island, which may have been his home; but this was followed by others covering Rye and Harrison, in 1660-62. He may have removed after these sales, as he appeared at Westchester the following year, when he joined with Reckgawawanc chiefs and others in the sale of the West Farms tract on the western side of Bronx river. His name appears to have afforded the legal scribes much difficulty, for it is rarely spelled uniformly, appearing as *Shenorock*, *Shonearockite*, *Shanarockwell*, and even as *Shuwannorocot* and *Showannorocott*. As the deed to Mamaroneck in 1666 was not signed by him, he would appear to have been succeeded in his home locality by Wompoquem, and later by Patthunk.

¶ TANANCOT.—A party, in 1692, to the Westchester deed to the town authorities.

¶ TAPHANCE (or *Taphasse*).—The son and successor of Ponus, the chief of Toquam, in 1667.

TAWWAYCO.—One of the owners of lands in Harrison in 1661.

TAWWHEARE.—Owner of lands in Harrison in 1661.

TOM.—An Indian, perhaps a half-breed, who in 1692 signed the Westchester deed to the town authorities.

TOMEPAWCON.—Owner of lands in Harrison in 1661.

TOPOGONE.—One of the Siwanoy under Shonarocke, who sold Rye, and also Manursing island, in 1660-61.

TOQUATUS.—One of the Siwanoy who, in 1645, signed the deed for East Stamford.

TOWNETOWN.—Signed, in 1651, the deed for Roaaton (Darien).

WAMPASSUM.—Signed, in 1651, the deed for Roaaton (Darien).

WASASARY.—A Siwanoy who, in 1645, signed the deed for East Stamford.

WASSUSSUE.—The sachem of Shippan who signed with Ponus in the sale of Stamford and Greenwich. His home was probably on Shippan Point. Bolton describes him as "Lord of Shippan," and says his home was on the finest headland of the Rippowam tract.

WAWATANMAN.—A Siwanoy of Poningoe (Rye), who joined in the sale of Rye and Manursing island, 1660-61.

WEENETONAH.—In 1692 he joined in the confirmation of Westchester to the town authorities, with Ann-hook and others.

WESSACONOW.—Joined, in 1681, in the Honge deed with Lame Will.

WINNAPUCKE.—Signed, in 1651, the deed of Roaaton (Darien).

WOARIATAPUS.—One of the signers, in 1666, of the Eastchester deed, with the sachem Gramatan, and with Ann-hook and Porridge. This combination may indicate that the two latter Siwanoy had retired from Pelham after Pell's purchase in 1654, and had taken up their abode with Gramatan at Eastchester, showing in any case a close relationship and mutual interest in the land.

WOMPOQUEUM (or *Wappoqueem*).—A sachem who sold the area of the township of Mamaroneck, in 1666, including upland territory for many miles into the interior of Westchester county. He appears to have succeeded Shonarocke of Poningoe (Rye) in authority.

WONANAO.—One of the Poningoe (Rye) men who signed the deed of 1660 for Rye, and that of 1661 for Manursing island.

SIWANNOY UNDER CHIEF PATTHUNK

AMBYROC.—Joined, in 1701, with Patthunk, in the confirmatory deed of the Mamaroneck purchase.

AROWASH (or *Elias Arowash*).—Appeared in the sale of Apawammis, or Harrison, in 1695, with the Patthunk family.

BEOPOA.—One of the survivors of the Siwanoy, who, in 1701, joined with Patthunk in the confirmatory deed for Mamaroneck. In the sale of Scarsdale his name is spelled *Beupo*.

COCK COCKTIMUS.—Took part in 1696, with Patthunk, in the sale of part of North Castle.

COHARNUS (or *Coharney*).—A chieftain of the

interior of Westchester county, having rights of ownership in Newcastle township, in which he was probably resident, as in 1696 he was joined in the sale of that district by his family, indicating their interest in the disposal of their home. In this sale he united with chief Wampus, and in Scarsdale, in 1701, with chief Patt-hunk, and the same year with chief Serringoe.

CORNELIUS.—In 1696, in the sale of Chappequa, or Newcastle, he appeared with Wampus.

CREGHEN.—Joined, in 1701, with Patt-hunk, in a deed confirming interior territory included in the original sale of Mamaroneck.

ELIAS.—One of the proprietors of Eastchester at the sale of the last Indian property, in 1705, by Patthunk and others.

GESHEGEOPOGH.—Joined with Serringoe in 1705 in the final release of all native possessions in North Castle.

HOHORNIS.—One of the sellers, with Patt-hunk, in 1683, of White Plains.

KAOKQUERIN WOMATERA.—A witness to the sale of Scarsdale, in 1701, by chiefs Patthunk and Coharnus.

KEHOCUSS.—In 1701 joined with Patthunk in confirmation of interior territory included in the Mamaroneck sale.

KEMEGO.—Joined in 1705 in the final release of all native possessions in North Castle, with Serringoe.

KEWETOHAM.—Joined, with Patthunk, in the sale of White Plains in 1683.

KOAWANOH.—Joined, with Patthunk, in the sale of White Plains in 1683.

KOCHEOLAM.—Joined, in 1701, with Patthunk, in confirmation of interior territory included in the Mamaroneck sale.

KOHAWES (or *Kohawones*).—Appeared in 1701, with Patthunk, in confirmation of interior territory included in the sale of Mamaroneck.

MAGERACK.—Joined in 1705 in the final release of all remaining native possessions in North Castle, with chief Serringoe.

MANGAWUM (or *John Coak*).—Took part in the sale of the Rye Pond district in 1705, with Patthunk and Serringoe, and Raresquash, probably disposing of their last property and village home.

MOAPOATEH.—Party to the sale of White Plains, with Patthunk, in 1683.

ORAMAPUAH.—Party to the sale of White Plains, with Patthunk, in 1683.

OROWAPAM.—Party to the sale of White Plains, with Patthunk, in 1683.

OWHORAWAS.—Party to the sale of White Plains, with Patthunk, in 1683.

PACKANAIN.—Took part, in 1701, in the sale of part of North Castle, with Serringoe and others. He may have been the *Packanniens*, one-time owner of Keskeskick, or Fordham, a Reckgawawanc, who sold his home in 1639, and so may have found a new refuge with Patthunk's people in his old age. (See under RECKGAWAWANC, p. 348.)

PAQUERAKIN.—Joined in the sale of Rye Pond village-site in 1705.

PATTHUNK (or *Pathungo*).—A chieftain who appears in 1683 in control of a large territory

extending back of Rye and Mamaroneck into the interior of Westchester county. His Siwanoy affiliations are shown in his confirmation of the sale of Mamaroneck and of Harrison tracts. He sold the White Plains area to Rye settlers, and his authority extended over part of North Castle, and even to some share in New-castle. His home was probably the large Rye Pond settlement, which he finally disposed of in 1705. He had wives known as Betty Pathungo and Chrishoam Pathungo, and a daughter, Pathungo Askamme, or Ackanum; and two sons, Wapeto Patthunck, and the Younger Patt-hunck. These references show the European influence in the use of the name of the head of the family as a surname. Raresquash was his brother, who joined in the sale of Rye Pond. Patthunck appears to have succeeded Shona-rocke, the chief of Poningoe, in authority. His only connection with the Weckquaesgeek appears in his share in the sale of the Pocantico region, where their interests overlapped.

PAWENACK.—Joined, in 1705, in the final release of the native possessions in North Castle, with Serringoe.

PORRIGE.—Appeared as *Hopesco alias Por-rige* in the sale, in 1705, of the last Indian lands in the town of Eastchester.

QUARRAREQUA (or *Quarraresquasa*).—Joined with Patthunck, in 1696, in the North Castle deed.

RACHESHUND.—Joined, in 1701, with Patt-hunck, in the deed confirming the Mamaroneck sale.

RARESQUASH.—The brother of the chief

Patthunk; joined in the sale of part of North Castle with chief Serringoe, and was also a party to the sale of land in Rye township in 1705, and in the same year took part in the sale of the Rye Pond tract with its village-site, which was probably the Patthunk family's home. He thus helps to connect the Siwanoy ownership of the Sound shore with the interior part of the county of Westchester.

ROBIN.—Captain Robin, an "Indian," signed as witness the deed of the Patthunk family to Joseph Horton for land on the eastern side of Mamaroneck river in 1694.

ROE ROE.—In 1696 he joined with Wampus and Coharnus in a deed for part of Newcastle or Chapequa.

SERRINGOE (or *Serrinqua*).—A chief of natives in North Castle who joined with Patthunk in deeds for territory in 1696, 1701, and 1705, the latter covering the large village-site at Rye Pond, which may have been his home. His close association with Patthunk is shown by his making a mark in that sale in behalf of Wapeto, son of Patthunk, though the latter was present.

SOTONGE.—Party to the sale of White Plains, with Patthunk, in 1683.

TAPORANECAM.—Took part, with Coharnus, in 1701, in sale of part of North Castle.

TAWPAWMAK.—One of the sellers of the Rye Pond district with the village-site, in 1705.

WAEWAG.—Joined, in 1705, in the final release of all native possessions in North Castle, with Serringoe.

WAMPUS.—A subchieftain having jurisdiction over the Chapequa or Newcastle district, in

the interior of Westchester county. His headquarters appear to have been at or near Wampus lake. His territory was bounded on all sides by other chieftaincies, and his rights extended into the Sintsink district, in the sale of which, in 1685, he took part. When his home district was sold in 1696, he was joined with Patthunk and his wife, and Coharnus and his wives, in the deed of conveyance.

WAPETO (or *Wapetuck*, possibly meaning "White Deer").—One of the sons of Patthunk who joined with his father in sales of land in Scarsdale, and in the confirmation of the sale of Mamaroneck. He also signed the deed of 1705, whereby the village home at Rye Pond was sold. He thus aids in connecting the interests of the Patthunk chieftaincy with the Siwanoy of the Rye district.

WARRATINS.—Joined, with Patthunk, in 1696, in the North Castle deed.

WARREA SEKIS.—Joined, in 1705, in the final release of all native possessions in North Castle, with Serringoe.

WASHPACKIN.—Joined in 1701, in a North Castle sale with Serringoe.

WASSE.—Joined, in 1705, in the final release of all native possessions in North Castle, with Serringoe.

WYAPERA.—Joined, with Patthunk, in 1696, in the North Castle deed.

SIWANEOY OF THE INTERIOR

AMTAUGH.—Appeared in the sale of Lewisboro in 1700.

AQUAMANA.—Appeared in the sale of Lewisboro in 1700.

ARANTORN.—Appeared in the confirmation by Katonah of the sale of the Hop Grounds, in 1700, to the settlers of Bedford. As *Arntar* he appeared the following year in the conveyance of the Poundridge district, which was the hunting-ground of the tribe.

ARATOMA.—In 1702, took part in Katonah's confirmation of the sale of the Kohamung tract in Bedford township.

AWARICUS.—A party to the sale of Lewisboro by chief Katonah in 1700.

CACARACO.—Took part, in 1700, in Katonah's confirmation of the sale of the Bedford Hop Grounds. As *Cacaporo* he appeared, in 1703, in the Cross River sale.

CARAROLA.—Was a party, in 1702, to the confirmation by Katonah of the sale of the Kohamung tract in Bedford township.

CAWWEHERIN.—Party, in 1708, to the sale of Lewisboro by Katonah.

CHICKHEAGO (or *Chuckheag*).—Appears, in 1683 and 1692, in sales of lands in Bedford by chief Katonah.

IOVIS.—In 1680 took part in Katonah's first deed of sale for the Bedford Hop Grounds.

KAKENAND.—Took part, in 1680, in the chief Katonah's first deed for the Bedford Hop Grounds.

KATONAH (or *Catoonah*).—A chieftain of a semi-Siwanoy group resident in Bedford, Poundridge, and Ridgefield. He appears in various deeds covering these territories, the earliest being in 1680 for the Bedford Hop Grounds,

and the latest in 1708 for Lewisboro. In 1722 his son, Wackemawa, had succeeded him as sachem. He had, however, another son mentioned in 1683, named Papiag.

KENHOCTAM.—Party to the sale, in 1701, of the Poundridge region by Katonah.

MANGAKOM.—Took part, in 1700, in Katonah's confirmation of the sale of the Bedford Hop Grounds.

MANGAKORN.—Was a party, in 1702, to Katonah's confirmation of the sale of the Kohamung tract in Bedford township. (Probably identical with the preceding.)

MANINUS.—Party to the sale by Katonah of the Poundridge hunting district in 1701.

MANTORO.—Joined in the sale of the Cross River district by Katonah in 1703.

MEQUACORN.—Joined in the sale of the Cross River district by Katonah in 1703.

MOCKEA.—One of the sellers, in 1701, of the Poundridge hunting district by Katonah.

MUSTATO.—Party to the sale of the Cross River district by Katonah in 1703.

NARANKEA.—Took part in the disposal, by Katonah, of land in Lewisboro, as late as 1708.

NONAME.—Appeared, in 1692, in Katonah's sale of the Kohamung tract in Bedford.

PANNAPS.—A party, in 1680, to Katonah's first deed for the Bedford Hop Grounds.

PAPAKUMA.—One of the sellers of Lewisboro, with Katonah, in 1700.

PAPIAG.—Son of the chief Katonah, mentioned in 1683; brother of Wackemawa.

PAUPAMEMA.—Appears, in 1701, in Katonah's sale of Poundridge.

PEPIAMAH.—Appears, in 1701, in Katonah's sale of Poundridge, and as *Pupiamak* in his sale, in 1701, of land in Lewisboro township.

POHORUS.—Party, in 1700-01, in Katonah's sales of Poundridge lands.

PUMSECHAM.—Joined, in 1692, in Katonah's sale of the Kohamung tract in Bedford township.

QUERANOY.—Took part, in 1683, in Katonah's deed for the Kohamung tract in Bedford township.

RAMHORNE.—Appeared, in 1701, in the sale of Poundridge by chief Katonah, and in the North Castle sale by chief Serringoe.

RENOHOCTAM.—Took part in the sale of Poundridge by Katonah in 1700.

ROCKAHWAY.—Party, in 1680, to Katonah's first deed for the Bedford Hop Grounds.

SEPOTAH.—Party, in 1680, to Katonah's first deed for the Bedford Hop Grounds.

SIMORN (or *Simon*).—Appears in several deeds of sales led by chief Katonah, in Poundridge, 1700, and in Bedford, 1700-02, and in the final sale of the Cross River district in 1722.

SONINGO (or *Syngo*).—Took part in sales of Poundridge, the hunting grounds, by Katonah in 1700-01.

TANDAQUID.—Party, in 1683, to Katonah's first deed for the Kohamung tract in Bedford.

TEMON.—Took part, in 1701, in Katonah's sale of the hunting grounds in Poundridge.

TOMACOPPAH (or *Tomopoh*).—Signed, in 1680, Katonah's deed for the Bedford Hop Grounds.

WACKEMAWA (or *Wawkamawe*).—The elder son of chief Katonah, who appears to have suc-

ceeded his father in his leadership between 1708 and 1722. He took part in Katonah's various deals for the confirmation of Bedford lands in 1700, for the sale of the Cross River and the Lewisboro districts in 1703 and 1708. In 1722 he led the sale of the last part of Cross river, probably his home, in which transaction his father did not appear.

WAPAPO.—Party to one of the Cross River sales by Katonah in 1703.

WAPPOMAHAM.—Joined, in 1692, in Katonah's sale of the Kohamung tract in Bedford township.

WASPUCHAIM.—One of the sellers of Lewisboro, with Katonah, in 1708.

WENENASPAGE.—Party, in 1692, to Katonah's sale of the Kohamung tract in Bedford township.

WEQUACUMAK.—Took part in several sales with chief Katonah, 1700–08, of lands in Poundridge and Lewisboro.

WITHAMS.—In the sale, in 1722, of the last Cross River tract by Katonah's son, Wackemawa.

WOKEA.—Appeared, in 1701, in Katonah's sale of the Poundridge hunting district.

SINTSINK

AQUAINES.—One of the sellers, in 1685, of Ossin Sing.

CRAWMAN.—Joined in the 1685 sale of Ossin Sing.

KEANARHAM.—One of the sellers, in 1685, of Ossin Sing.

WAPPUS (probably meaning "Rabbit" or "Hare").—Was possibly *Wampus*, the chief of nearby Chappesqua (Newcastle). He signed the 1685 deed for Ossin Sing.

WEREMANHORE.—Took part, in 1685, in the sale of Ossin Sing.

WEUNICKTANON.—Took part, in 1685, in the sale of Ossin Sing.

KITCHAWANK

ACKEMAK.—One of the sellers of Senasqua, or Croton point, in 1682.

AMTERONE.—Signed, in 1685, the Sachus deed for Kitchawank territory.

ARAHSANT.—Party, in 1699, to a Kitchawank deed of sale.

ARMAWAIN.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

ARRONJSACK.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

ASKEWAEN.—Joined, in 1684, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

AWEMARACKTOW.—Took part, in 1682, in the sale of Croton point.

AWOEJHACKIAS (a masterpiece of orthographic distortion!).—Took part, in 1682, in the sale of Croton point.

CHARRISH.—Took part, in 1684, in the sale of Kitchawank territory.

CORACHPA.—Signed a Kitchawank deed of sale in 1699.

EMIENT.—Was the sachem of Kitchawank, who, in 1682, joined in the deed of sale for the tract known as "Nippizan," which was Weck-

quaesgeek territory, indicating the interrelationship of these contiguous chieftaincies.

GARHANCK.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

GECKAWOCK.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

ISIGHERS.—One of the sellers, in 1683, of Verplancks point, a Kitchawank tract.

JAUGHEOR.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

JONYEO.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

KAEGARA.—Took part, in 1682, in the sale of Croton point.

KOOKPAREN.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

MAANTICK.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

MAMANNANE.—One of the sellers, in 1685, of Ossin Sing.

MAMARRANACK.—Led the delegation to make peace at Stamford in 1644. His chieftaincy, however, seems to have been far inland, probably in or near the Kitchawank territory.

MASACOTT.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

METSEWAKES.—Sachem of Kitchawank in 1641. Was still their chief in 1663, when he received, in their behalf, permission to share the privilege of fishing in the waters near New Haerlem. He was succeeded by Emient.

MICHHACHARO.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

NAWAKIES.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

NENNAFARICK.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

OCHQUQUORIE.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

OGKAN.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

ORANACK RANK.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

OSKEWANO (or *Askawanes*).—A Kitchawank of some prominence, perhaps a sachem, who took part in the sale of Croton point in 1682, and the following year in the sale of Verplancks point. His name survives in the present village of Oscawana, and the lake of the same name in Putnam county.

OWARREWIE.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

PAGHKINEKINK.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

PAMISKAPHAM.—Appeared, in 1684, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

PEWEMINE (or *Pewinenien*).—Took part in the sale of Verplancks point, in 1683, and the following year in the sale of the "Wenebees" tract, farther north.

PEWENGEN.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

POOGHKINK.—A Kitchawank lad of 15 years, who took part, in 1699, in a deed of sale, probably of his family home.

PRACKISES.—One of the sellers, in 1683, of Verplancks point.

QUEREWIGHNIT.—One of the sellers, in 1683, of Verplancks point.

QUEZ.—A lad of 13 years, who took part, in

1699, in a Kitchawank sale with a number of squaws.

RAWEFEIR.—Appeared, in 1699, in a Kitchawank deed of sale.

SACKIMA WICKER (the name probably meaning "Chief's House").—Chief of the Kitchawank, who, with several of his squaws, sold the area of Yorktown in 1699. It seems probable that he was the same person as *Sickham* who, in 1683-84, sold the Kitchawank tracts of Wenebes and Verplancks point.

SEPAACTAN.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

SIGGERES.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

SQUAWS OF THE KITCHAWANK.—In 1699, in the sale of what was probably their home, these women took part: Monrechro, Manachawa, Tapahuck, Sawappen, Kakiskagin, Achparum, Papruch.

TAPARMUCK.—Took part, in 1699, in a Kitchawank sale.

TUPAINE.—Took part, in 1685, in the "Sachus" deed for the interior part of Cortlandt.

TURHAM.—Took part, in 1683, in the sale of Verplancks point.

WAPEKEN.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

WAPGAURIN.—Chief of Kitchawank, at the peace at Stamford, in 1644, who must have shared authority with Metsewakes over part of their large territory. He was named with Mamarranack, whose territory probably lay within, or close to, the Kitchawank boundaries.

WATTATANE.—One of the sellers, in 1682, of Croton point.

WECHREPUA.—Joined in the Kitchawank sale in 1699.

WESKENANE.—Led the sale, in 1685, of Ossinsing, and is apparently the same as the sachem *Weskhewin*, a Kitchawank who took part in the deed for the "Sachus" tract in the latter territory the same year.

WIGHQUACHKANNO.—Joined, in 1699, in the Kitchawank sale.

WECKQUAESGEEK

ACHKONGH.—One of the chiefs or councilors of Weckquaesgeek who took part in the peace of 1660.

AEPJEN.—Literally "Little Ape;" also described as *alias Eskuyas*, which was probably his native name. He was a chief of great prominence, "Sachem of the Mahicanders," who, in the peace of 1645, was delegated to speak for all the Hudson River chieftaincies of the Weckquaesgeek, Sintsink, Kitchawank, and Wappinger. (N. Y. Col. Doc., XIII, 179.)

ARAGHMAGHQUEER.—One of the signers of the Weckquaesgeek deed to Nippizan, in 1682, and as *Wramaghaqueer* he took part in the sale of Pекantico in 1681.

ARRADPANINT.—Took part, in 1684, in the Weckquaesgeek deed to the Neppiran tract.

COBUT.—Joined, in 1681, in the Weckquaesgeek deed for the Pекantico region.

CONARHANDE.—In 1682 was the brother of Wassekanew, the sachem of Weckquaesgeek.

ESPARAMOGH.—One of the parties to the Weghqueghe deed in 1682.

GOHARIS.—Sachem of Weckquaesgeek, who appears to have succeeded the chief Sauwenarack. He represented the chieftaincy in the successive sales of all its territory to Philipse in 1681-84.

KEWIGHTAKIN.—One of the sellers of the Neppiran tract, in Yonkers, in 1684.

MÆINTIGHRO.—A party to the sale of the Weghqueghe tract in 1682.

MEGTEGICHKAMA.—One of the three sachems who entered into the sale, in 1649, to the Dutch West India Company, under Stuyvesant, of the tract extending to the shore of the Sound, encroaching into the territory of the Siwanoy.

MIGHTEREAMECK.—One of the sellers of the Weghqueghe tract in 1682.

MONGOCHKONNOME.—Was chief of Weckquaesgeek, representing that chieftaincy in the peace at Stamford in 1644. He preceded Sauwenarack.

NIEPACK.—One of the sellers of the Neppiran tract, in Yonkers, in 1684.

NIPAMICK.—A chief of Weckquaesgeek; was the brother of Sauwenarack, and he appeared for the latter in 1664 before the Council.

OTEYOCHGUO.—One of the three sachems who entered into the sale, in 1649, of lands extending to the shore of the Sound.

SAKISSJENOOH.—Took part in the sale of the Weghqueghe tract in 1682.

SAUWENARACK.—The head sachem of the Weckquaesgeek, who signed the treaty of peace in their behalf in 1664 (Riker's Harlem, p. 235).

In 1664, Nipamick, his brother, appeared before the Council in his place, and by 1681 he had been succeeded by Goharis.

SAYJAENW.—Took part in the sale of the Pekcantic tract in 1681.

SHUCKTAMEN.—Said to have been the last survivor "of his tribe" (Bolton, Hist. Westchester Co., 3d ed., vol. II, 580).

SJOGHEVEEN.—Took part in the sale of the Pekcantic tract in 1681.

SQUAWS OF THE WECKQUAESGEEK: Karacapacomont, a squaw, joined in the deed confirming the Van Cortlandt tract in the northwestern part of the Bronx in 1701. Her son was Nemeran. In 1684, Kawanghis, a squaw, joined in the deed for the Neppiran tract in Yonkers.

TEATANGOOM.—Took part in the deed to the Neppiran tract, in Yonkers, in 1684.

TEATTANQUER.—A party to the sale of the Neppizan tract, in 1682.

TOGHQUANDUCK.—Took part in the deed for the Pekcantic tract in 1681.

WARAMAYHANCK.—A party to the sale of the Weghqueghe tract in 1682.

WEARAQUAEGHIER (or *Wearaweghein*).—A party to the sale of the Neppizan tract in 1682, and of Pekcantic in 1681.

WEGTAKOCHKEN.—One of the three sachems who entered into the sale, in 1649, of lands extending to the shore of the Sound.

RECKGAWAWANC

ACHWAAROEWES (or *Aghwarowes*).—A Reckgawawanc who took part in the sale by Reck-

gawack of Montagne's point, at 105th street on East river, in 1669, and in the sale of Fordham lands the same year. He also signed the deed for the Cromwells Creek tract in 1671. He joined the Weckquaesgeek, for in 1682 he was party to the sale of the Weghqueghe tract by that chieftaincy.

ASSINNEY (a name which may mean "The Stone").—One of those who sold the "Mentipathe," or Cromwells Creek tract, in the lower western part of the Bronx, in 1671.

AWARAZAWIS (or *Awarrawis*).—A Reckgawawanc who was one of the owners of Ranachqua, the tract purchased by Jonas Bronck in 1639, who took part also in its later confirmation to Morris in 1684.

CAPAHASE.—Took part in the West Farms deed in 1663.

FEQUEMECK.—The owner of Keskeskick, or Fordham heights. He took part in the sale of lands in the Van Cortlandt district in 1639. This name is probably a misspelling for *Tequemeck*, or *Taquamarke* (q. v.).

KNEED.—Took part in Bronck's deed of 1639, and its confirmation to Morris in 1684.

KOTTAREN.—One of the sellers of Montagne's point, at 105th street on East river, in 1669.

KOUHAMWEN.—One of the sellers of Montagne's point, 105th street on East river, in 1669.

MOMETAIHATUN.—One of the sellers of the Fordham district in 1669.

NARROWES (or *Narrownexe*).—One of the sellers of the Cromwells Creek or "Mentipathe" tract in 1671.

NIEPENCHAN.—One of the sellers of Montagne's point, 105th street on East river, in 1669.

PACKANNIENS (or *Packanmans*).—Owner of Keskeskick, who took part in the deed of Van Cortlandt or Riverdale lands in 1639. Sixty years later he is found in North Castle, taking part in the sale of part of that township. Probably he removed to those wild hills after the sale of his home. (See PATTHUNK AND HIS PEOPLE, p. 332.)

PANAZARAH.—One of the signers of Bronck's deed of 1639, and its confirmation to Lewis Morris in 1684.

PASACHKEEGINC (or *Passachahenuc*).—A Reckgawawanc who took part in the sale of the West Farms district in 1663, and in 1669 was one of the survivors who sold Montagne's point, at 105th street on East river.

PIMEKEKEH.—One of the sellers of Fordham in 1669.

QUANUSCO.—One of the sellers of West Farms in 1663.

RECKGAWACK (or *Reckewac*).—The chief from whom the Reckgawawanc of upper Manhattan and the west Bronx derived their name at the time of the arrival of Jonas Bronck in 1639, when he took part in the sale of Ranachqua. In the sale of the Fordham district he also participated. His home residence was on Rechewas point, the narrow neck of land extending into East river at 105th street. Reckgawack fled when the Mohawk war-parties descended upon the River Indians in 1669, and it is noticeable that he took refuge with the Tappan. He came out of his hiding, after the

raid, and sold off his old homeland to Montagne, and he joined in the sale of the Cromwells Creek tract, in 1671, after which no further record of his career exists.

SACHAROC.—One of the Reckgawawanc who sold Montagne's point at 105th street on East river in 1669.

SEAPHAM (or *Shapham*).—Appears also as *Siapham*, *Sephram*, *Sapham*, and *Schapemooh*, and in one deed as *alias Thapham*. Probably a Reckgawawanc, for he took part in the sale of Mentipathe (Cromwells Creek) in 1671. Thereafter he must have joined the Weckquaesgeek, for he appeared in Yonkers in 1682, and took part in the Weckquaesgeek sales of their lands in 1684. In 1683 he joined with chief Patt-hunk in the deed for White Plains, and two years later was a party to the sale of Sachus in the northern part of Cortlandt township, indicating that he may have migrated to Kitchawank territory. He may, however, have found a final refuge in the Ramapo, where, as *Sipham*, he took part in the sale of that territory; and in 1710, with the Tappan and other natives, he was one of those who sold the upper part of Bergen and Passaic counties.

SESEKEMU (or *Aurange Sesekimis*).—Perhaps meaning the overlord, or great chieftain, who in 1645 appeared as chief of the Reckgawawanc, in 1649 as chief sachem of Weckquaesgeek, and in 1664 as chief of the Wappinger. It would seem most probable that he was identical with *Sesekennis* or *Sisiadego*, who in 1645, and again in 1657, was the representative of the Mohawk to treat with the Dutch.

SHAHASH (or *Shatash*).—One of the signers of Bronck's deed in 1639, who also joined in its confirmation in 1684.

SHAQUISKE.—One of the sellers of West Farms in 1663.

SQUAWS OF THE RECKGAWAWANC: Annetie Pownocke, a squaw (for the fore-name is evidently Dutch), signs deed of Fordham, 1669; Lyssie, another squaw; Wastowancett, a squaw who signed the deed confirming Bronck's land to Lewis Morris in 1684.

TACKAMACK.—One of the sachems of the Reckgawawanc who took part in the sale of "Ranachqua" to Jonas Bronck in 1639, and the Nepperhaen deed to Van der Donck in 1646. He was still living in 1684, when he joined in the confirmatory deed of the same territory to Lewis Morris.

TACKEREW.—A Reckgawawanc sachem in 1646, probably resident in the Fordham district, which he sold in 1669, followed by the sale of the Cromwells Creek tract in 1671. His ownership extended to Bronx river, and he joined in 1666 with Siwanoy Indians in their joint sale of West Farms, where their territories overlapped. At this time he was living with the Navasink, another indication of the interrelationship of the Reckgawawanc with the Unami Delawares of New Jersey. Tackerew's name afforded the Dutch law scribes considerable opportunity for variety in spelling, being written as *Tacharetht*, *Tuckorre*, and *Toocooran*.

WACKHA.—One of the sellers of Fordham in 1669.

WANACAPUN (or *Wanacapeen*).—One of the

signers of Bronck's deed in 1639, and its confirmation to Morris in 1684.

WAPOMOR (or *Wapome*).—One of the sellers of West Farms in 1663. May be the same as *Wappomaham*, who was in Bedford in 1692, where he may have found refuge. (See page 339.)

WHAWHAPEHUCKE.—One of the sellers of West Farms in 1663.

HAVERSTRAW

AERENT.—Mentioned in 1664 as a Haverstraw.

CORRUSPIN.—In 1660 he was mentioned as brother of the chief Rumachenanck, but in 1664 he was chief of the group. In 1663, when seals were issued to permit the natives fishing at New Haerlem, four were given to Corruspin, as "Chief of the Reweghnoncks." He joined with Assowaka, the sachem of Tappan, in the sale of a great tract of 4240 acres between Tappan and Hespatingh, extending inland from North river in 1671.

ONORAGQUIN.—A Haverstraw, owner of land in that district, sold in 1671.

PACHHICHE (or *Pachhicke*).—Mentioned in 1664 as a Haverstraw.

PIEMISEME.—Mentioned in 1664 as a Haverstraw.

QUEMACHEME.—Mentioned in 1664 as a Haverstraw.

RUMACHENANCK (alias *Haverstroo*).—In 1660 was chief of the Haverstraw, and his name was applied to the group. He seems to have been succeeded by his brother, Corruspin.

SACSIGUT (or *Sessegh Hont*).—Sachem of the Rumachenanck, or Haverstraw, in 1664. His son was Quemackemis, and his brother, Semackese, was a sachem of Esopus. (N. Y. Col. Doc., XIII, 364.)

SESRIGKAM.—A Haverstraw, owner of land in that district, sold in 1671.

SEWAPIERINOM.—A Haverstraw, owner of land in that district, sold in 1671.

WENSEMOT.—Mentioned in 1664 as a Haverstraw.

WHINSIS.—A Haverstraw, owner of land in that district, sold in 1671.

TAPPAN

ASSAWAKOW.—Sachem of Tappan, took part in sale of land at Haverstraw inland to Hackensack river, in 1671, in company with Minqua Sachima, of Hackensack. Probably the successor of the chief Willem.

CINANTHE.—Sachem of Tappan in 1681-82; successor of Assawakow.

JANTEKOES.—A Tappan who took part in the sale of land in 1671.

KEGHTACKAAN.—Sachem of Tappan and Haverstraw, representing the claims of both chieftaincies to part ownership of Staten Island in 1657.

METJES.—A Tappan who took part in the sale of land in 1671.

SACCIS.—In 1657 he appeared as a Tappan, having rights on Staten Island.

SIEJPEKENOUW.—Brother of Tapusagh, chief of Marsepiugh.

TAGHKOPPEUW.—Mentioned in 1657 as a Tappan, claiming part ownership of Staten Island.

WHUSQUATAGHEY.—A Tappan who took part in the sale of 1671.

WILLEM.—Chief of the Tappan in 1645 and 1649, probably subordinate to Oratamin of Hackensack. His name is decidedly Dutch, but we find no native alternate recorded.

HACKENSACK AND RARITAN

ACKITOAUW.—A "Virginian," who was part owner of Paulus Hook when it was sold in 1645.

AIAROUW.—A "Virginian," who was part owner of Paulus Hook with Hackensack Indians, when it was sold in 1645.

ARROMEAUW.—A Hackensack who, in 1630, took part in the sale of Hoboken.

ARRORICKAN.—A Hackensack sachem of the Saddle River district, who took part in sales between Lodi and Big Rock in 1679.

CACANAKQUE.—A Hackensack owner of land included in the sale of Newark in 1667.

CAMOINS.—A Hackensack who, in 1645, "with two Virginians," was one of the owners of Paulus Hook.

CAPETEHAM (or *Peter Captamin*).—Sachem of the Hackensack—one of their last recorded chiefs. He is described as *Captahan Peeters Indian sachem*, and took part in a number of sales of Hackensack territory. He was a witness to the deed for Newark in 1667, a party to the sale of land near Lodi in 1671, and of land in Passaic county in 1678 and 1679.

CARSTANGH (or *Karstangh*).—A Hackensack chief who attended the peace conference in 1660.

HAIRISH.—A Hackensack owner of land included in the sale of Newark in 1667.

HAMAHEM.—A sachem of the Hackensack in 1678.

KEKINGHAUWE.—A Hackensack who, in 1657, was one of the owners of Staten Island.

KNATSCIOSCAN.—A Hackensack who attacked and wounded a Dutchman at Bergen in 1678, and which was settled by a fine being paid by the tribe.

MAMUSTOME.—A Hackensack owner of land included in the sale of Newark in 1667.

MANDENARK.—A sachem of the Hackensack in 1678.

MANOKY.—A sachem of the Hackensack in 1678.

MATSKATH.—A Hackensack who was one of the owners of Paulus Hook in 1645.

MEANTINNEMIN (alias *Taponsagh*).—Chief of Marsepingh in 1660.

MINQUA SACHEMACK (meaning "Andaste chief;" also written as *Minqua Sackingh*, which means "Andaste country").—A Hackensack chieftain whose authority extended from Staten Island to Haverstraw, and even over the Weckquaesgeek. He approved the several sales of Staten Island in 1657-1659 and 1670. In 1669 his representatives recorded his approval of the sale of Fordham, or Keskeskick, and in 1671 he appeared in behalf of the owners of land at Haverstraw, in company with Assawakow, sachem of Tappan.

MOGQUACK.—A Hackensack, native of the Saddle River district in 1679.

NAPEAM.—A Hackensack owner of land included in the sale of Newark in 1667.

NECKTAN.—A Hackensack who was one of the owners of Staten Island in 1657.

ORATAMIN.—Sachem of Hackensack. He was a man of great influence among the natives, who frequently appears as an intermediary in their disputes and conferences with the Dutch. Thus, in the peace negotiations of 1643, he represented not only the Tappan, but the Reckgawawanc, Sintsink, and Kitchawank, on the east side of the Hudson, indicating their close relationship to his people. In 1645 he was chief of the Tappan, as well as of the Hackensack, and, representing their joint interests in Staten Island, he took part in the deed for its sale in 1657. Oratamin died, at an advanced age, in 1667, and was succeeded by Wapamuck.

PACHEM.—A Hackensack, described as a "crafty man," who stirred up new trouble in the Indian villages in 1643.

PENNEKECK (known as "the chief behind the Col").—A Hackensack, who, however, represented the Raritan in 1645, and again four years later, on which occasion he stated that the latter had no chief. In 1657 he again represented the Raritan interest in the sale of Staten Island.

PERAWAE.—A Hackensack owner of land included in the sale of Newark in 1667.

PIERWIM (or *Perewyn*).—A witness to the Hackensack deed of sale of Newark in 1667.

He was the head of a family near Pavonia, of which he was sachem. In 1669 he was chosen as "sachem of the Hackensack, Tappan, and Staten Island Indians."

SACKWOMECK.—A Hackensack who took part, in 1630, in the sale of Hoboken.

SESSOM.—A Hackensack owner of land included in the sale of Newark in 1667.

TANTEGUAS.—A sachem of the Hackensack in 1678.

TEKWAPPO.—A Hackensack who took part, in 1630, in the sale of Hoboken.

WAMESAME.—A Hackensack who took part in the sale of Newark in 1667.

WAPAMUCK.—A sachem of the Hackensack, successor of Oratamin, who led the sale of Newark in 1667.

WARRINES.—A Hackensack, who appeared in 1639 as *Wieromies*, in the sale of Staten Island. In 1657, as *Waerhinnis Cowwee* of Hespatingh, near Hackensack, he again took part in the sale of Staten Island. In 1670 he is described as *Warrines of Rockaway*, in the final deed for Staten Island.

WECAPROKIKAN.—A Hackensack who took part in the sale of Newark in 1667.

WEERTSJAU.—A Hackensack; one of the owners of Staten Island in 1657.

WEWETACHAMAN.—A Hackensack; one of the owners of Staten Island in 1657. *Wewanecameck*, probably the same, appeared as one of the owners of Staten Island in 1670.

WINYM.—A Hackensack; one of the owners of Paulus Hook in 1645.

WOGGERMAHAMECK.—A Hackensack of the Saddle River district in 1679.

STATEN ISLAND

ACHIPOR.—Chief sachem and warrior of that part of Staten Island known as Aquehong, in 1657. He is again referred to as *Aquepo*, as resident there in 1670. The relationship between the natives on Staten Island and the Reckgawawanc of Manhattan Island is indicated by his appearance as one of the signatories to the sale of Keskeskick, or Fordham, in 1669.

ERRAMORHAS.—One of the owners of Halletts Point (Queens), but living on Staten Island in 1664.

KRAHOVAT.—Took part in the first sale of Staten Island in 1639.

ORASGUY.—Named as one of the owners of "the severall divisions" of Staten Island in April, 1670, at which time the Indians stated "he is allmost dead soe cannot come,—hee is of Rockway."

SACKWEWAH.—Took part in the first sale of Staten Island in 1639.

SAHEIN-SIOS (or "the younger one").—Took part in the sale of Staten Island in 1639.

SHAWESTCOUT.—One of the owners of Halletts Point, but living on Staten Island in 1664.

SIEAREWACH (or *Piearewach*).—Took part in the first sale of Staten Island in 1639.

TAMEHAP.—Took part in the first sale of Staten Island in 1639.

TEMERE.—One of the owners of Staten Island in 1657.

TOTEMACKWEMAMA.—Took part in the first sale of Staten Island in 1639.

WISSIPOAEK.—Took part in the first sale of Staten Island in 1639.

NAVASINK

BARRENACH.—A leading chieftain of the Navasink. When he signed the sale of their lands in 1663, he made his mark on the deed with a drawing of a tortoise, indicating that he belonged to the Unami tribe of Delawares.

EMERUS.—A sachem of the Navasink in 1677.

INTERENEMONT.—Took part, in 1663, in the Navasink sale.

MECHAT.—A Navasink who took part, in 1663, in the sale of their territory. He was the brother of Pojpe Moor.

MENARHOHONDA.—Took part, in 1663, in the Navasink sale.

OUZZEECH.—Was sachem of the Navasink in 1650 (Wolley, 54).

PASSACHYNOM.—Described as the "Great Chief" in the deed for Navasink territory in 1663, evidently having authority superior to that of Matteno and Barrenach.

POJPEMOOR.—Took part, in 1663, in the sale of Navasink territory.

SYCAKESKA.—Took part, in 1663, in the sale of Navasink territory.

CANARSEE

AKARIKAN (or *Ararijkan*).—Took part, in 1636, in a Canarsee sale.

ANNENGES.—A Canarsee who took part, in 1684, in the sale of Gravesend.

ARRENOPEAH.—A Canarsee who took part, in 1684, in the sale of Gravesend.

AWACHKOUW.—Was a party, in 1636, to a Canarsee sale.

COSSIKAN.—One of the Canarsee of the Nayack (Fort Hamilton) subchieftaincy, who took part in the sale of their homeland in 1652.

EHE TYL.—Took part, in 1636, in a Canarsee sale of land in Flatlands.

GAUWANE.—The owner of the Gowanus tract in Brooklyn, which still bears his name.

GUTTAQUOH.—A Canarsee sachem who owned Coney Island, which he sold in 1654.

KAKAPETTEYNO.—A Canarsee of some importance, who was the owner of the Wallabout tract, which he sold in 1637. The same year he appeared as one of the owners of Governors island, and in 1638 he led the sale of all the area of the old township of Bushwick, extending along East river to Newtown creek. He was one of the Canarsee who joined in the sale of land at Flatlands in 1636.

KAKAWASHE.—A Canarsee who, in 1664, was one of the owners of Barren island, in Jamaica bay. *Crackewasco* may be the same man, who signed the deed for the "Moeung" or Gravesend tract in 1684.

KETAMAN.—Party, in 1636, to a Canarsee sale of land at Flatlands.

MAGANWETINNEMIN.—A sachem who, in 1645, represented the Marechawick and also the Nayack group of the Canarsee.

MAMEKTO.—A Canarsee who took part in the sale of Gravesend in 1684.

MATTAVENO.—One of the owners of Nayack

who signed the final deed of sale with chief Matteno in 1652.

MATTENO.—Chief of the natives of Nayack (the district now known as Fort Hamilton), who sold out their homelands and migrated to Staten Island; in 1652, had become chief of Staten Island, which he represented in the peace of 1660. He took part, as *Mattenouw of Nayack*, in the sale of Staten Island in 1657, and in 1664 is referred to as "Chief of the Nayack and Staten Island savages," probably that part of the island not controlled by Achipor. In 1663 he joined in the sale of the lands of the Navasink, indicating the relationship of those Unami Delawares with his people. His brother, Nechaoch, and brother-in-law, Encheim, took part in the sale of land opposite Staten Island, but south of Raritan river, apparently in Navasink territory.

MEIJETERMA.—Chief of Neyick (Nayack) in 1649. He was party to the sale of their homelands in 1652, and was succeeded by Matteno.

MENQUAERUAN.—A Canarsee—one of the owners of Bushwick at the time of its sale in 1638.

NECHAOCH.—Brother of the chief Matteno, who took part in a sale of land opposite Staten Island, lying south of Raritan river. With him was also his brother-in-law, Encheim.

NUMERS.—Chief of the Marechawick (Canarsee of Brooklyn) in 1637, who sold Wards and Blackwells islands to the Dutch West India Company.

PENSAWITS.—Appears in 1636 as *Pemawys*, the chief of Canarsee. As "the great chief"

he led the natives of all the western part of Long Island in the sale of that territory to the Dutch West India Company in 1645.

PEWICHAUS.—Joint owner of Wallabout and Governors Island, with Kakapetteyno in 1637.

SEYSEYS (or *Seiseu*).—Chief of the Marechawick (Brooklyn) in 1637, when he led the sale to the Dutch West India Company of Wards island and Blackwells island. His authority extended over the Nayack (Fort Hamilton), in the sale of which, in 1652, he took part, probably as superior to Matteno, the local chieftain.

SUARINKEHINK.—Took part, in 1636, in the Canarsee sale of land at Flatlands.

SUWIRAN.—A Canarsee—one of owners of Bushwick, sold in 1638.

TENKIRAU.—A Canarsee who took part in the sale of land at Flatlands in 1636.

WAMETAPPACK.—Sachem of Canarsee. In the sale of Canarsee, which left only a fenced-in area for the use of the natives, he took the lead in 1665.

WAPPITAWACKENIS.—A Canarsee who took part in the sale of land in Flatlands in 1636.

WARINCKEYINCK.—A Canarsee who took part in the sale of land at Flatlands in 1636.

WAWMATT TAPPA.—A Canarsee who was one of the owners of Barren island in Jamaica bay, at its sale in 1664.

MATINECOCK

ANCEHEPIM.—A Matinecock in 1653.

ASGELOVES.—A Matinecock in 1653.

ASHAROKEN.—A sachem of Matinecock in 1656.

GACUS.—A Nesaquake in 1650.

HONOKES.—A Matinecock in 1653.

JETES.—A sachem of the Nesaquake in 1650.

KACHPOUER.—A Marsapequa in 1639.

KETACHQUAWARS.—A Marsapequa in 1639.

MAHENAS.—A Matinecock in 1653.

MAMAVAN.—A Matinecock in 1653.

MATACIS.—A Nesaquake in 1650.

MECHOWODT.—Chief sachem of Marsapequa and of Cow Bay (Matinecock) and dependencies in 1639. His son, Takapousha, was living in Flushing in 1656-64.

MICHAMA.—A Matinecock in 1653.

MONYTONG.—A Matinecock in 1653.

NASCEKE.—A Matinecock in 1653.

NASCOVAT.—A Matinecock in 1653.

NAVAMARAWAS.—A Matinecock in 1653.

NEMAPAPAN.—A Matinecock in 1653.

ONAMYCAS (or *Ooninecus*).—Probably a Nesaquake in 1650-53.

PEWETON.—A Matinecock in 1653.

PISCAMOE.—A Marsapequa in 1639.

POANEPOOR.—A Matinecock in 1653.

POYNOYPA.—A Matinecock in 1653.

RASCODON.—The sachem of Matinecock in 1653.

RATIOCAN.—A sagamore of Matinecock in 1656.

ROMPSICKA, "alias Captain Lambert."—Of Flushing in 1664.

SEANOMY.—A Matinecock in 1653.

SUAUSPACK.—A Matinecock in 1653.

SYHAR.—A Matinecock in 1653.

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TAKAPOUSHA.—The son of chief Mechowodt, resident at Flushing in 1656-64.

TIOMPON.—A Matinecock in 1653.

VAMPAS.—A Matinecock in 1653.

WATTEWOCHKEOUW.—A Marsapequa in 1639.

WEGATUS.—A sachem of the Nesaquake in 1650.

WERCOCEM.—A Matinecock in 1653.

WINHAMPAS.—A Matinecock in 1653.

YAPACAMAN.—A Matinecock in 1653.

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[AND] MONOGRAPHS

7

ERRATUM

On the map, for Bergen Beach, read North Beach.

Station 52, Bergen Beach, is situated on Jamaica Bay, midway between 51 and 52.

U N A M I D E L A W A R E

M O H E G A N

M O N T A U K



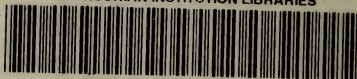
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